The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,699—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th May.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
P.L. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

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The "Caledonia" marked P.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

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POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 16th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

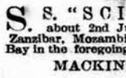
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S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 28th May, 1896.

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CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

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Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

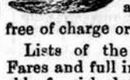
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Assisted by Several Amateurs.
SHAKESPEARE SONG AND MOONLIGHT.
AN AL FRESCO SMOKE.
FIRST CLASS REFRESHMENTS.

Admission Re. 1. Reserved Seats Rs. 2. Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats Rs. 5.
Tickets at S. ROSE and Co.

T. V. TWINNING.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held on the 3rd 6th 8th, and 12th OCTOBER 1896, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 15th June.

J. O. DOOD,
Secretary.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned, from Bombay, and until further Notice, Mr. STEPHEN WELLINGTON is AUTHORIZED to act as GENERAL MANAGER of the Company.

LOUIS PENNY, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

NATURE'S TONIC.

What cured my Liver straight away,
Without a Doctor's Bill to pay
And made me happy all the day?

NATURE'S TONIC
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.
LORRIMER'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

POSSESSES full and delicious flavour of the Fruit and forms a refreshing draught when mixed with spirits, wine, or aerated or plain water. Per quart bottle Re. 1-4.

LORRIMER'S COCOA WINE.

Decidedly superior to any other maker for producing desired effect in Sleeplessness, Fatigue and Nerve and Brain Exhaustion. Rs. 3 per 20 oz. Bottle.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
CARNAC ROAD. {MADON, SONS & CO.,} PHARMACY.
Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital,
Carnac Road, Bombay.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSES AT AJMERE.

RAM CHARUN, KALI CHARUN, Cloth Merchants of Kaisar Gunj, Ajmere ....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS.
MR. H. PAGE, Late Clerk, Audit Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere ....Defendants
SUIT No. 1242 OF 1896.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a Suit in this Court against Mr. H. Page, late Clerk, Audit Office, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, now at Bombay, for Rs. 104-8, it is hereby notified that he is summoned to appear in this Court in person or through an authorized Agent on the 20th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and as the day fixed for his appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, he must be prepared to produce all his witnesses on that day.

He is hereby required to take notice that in default of his appearance on the day beforementioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in his absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Court this 22nd day of May, 1896.

PRETEP MALL,
Clerk, Small Cause Court, Ajmere.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE one pair of BAY ARAB PONIES, TONGA and HARNESS complete, price Rs. 900. One country-built LANDAU and BAY WALER COB MARE and HARNESS complete, Rs. 600. One BAY WALER 15-1, quiet to ride and drive, price Rs. 450, and about 4 to 5 pairs of well matched BAY BROWN and GRAY Hungarians broken to single and double harness. One very strong and elegant GIG, suitable for horse 14-3 to 15 hands, price Rs. 450. Apply D. N. VAKIL, Gowalia Tank Vet. Stables.

A FIRST CLASS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Bombay Open from all sides, facing the sea, in good working order, under English Management. Completly furnished in every way. Owner going Home on account of ill-health. It could be seen any day between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
Sole Agent.
9, Hornby Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, Tenders for the purchase of 3 lots of SCRAP TIMBER, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

The Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately, by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Actg. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 22nd May, 1896.

KUPPER'S PILSENER
Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from BOMBAY on LEAVE, from the 28th instant, Messrs. FRANCESCO CROCCO and TITO MASSARI have been APPOINTED by the Head Office of the Company as JOINT ACTING AGENTS in Bombay.

E. C. BARBORO, Agent,
N. G. Italiana.
Sassoon House, Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Son DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED has OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP, on the 29th of March, 1895, trading on his OWN ACCOUNT and RISK. Persons therefore are WARNED AGAINST DEALING with him in MY NAME or in the name of my Firm HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MAMOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner.

If any person deals with him in my name or in the name of my said Firm on any account whatever, shall do so at his own risk.

હાજી મંહમદ હાજી જકરીયા,

HAJEE MAMOMED HAJEE JACKERIA,
Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have APPOINTED The BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY, our SOLE AGENTS for India, Ceylon and Burmah.

NEUE GASGLUHLICHT ACTIEN-
GESELLSCHAFT,
Berlin.

WITH reference to the above Notice our SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES will be OPENED in a few days in the ground Floor of the premises known as the "ALICE BUILDINGS," Hornby Row.

THE BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOOSARY MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vulleebhai Khanbhai, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON Co., Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1896 at 4 p.m., the undermentioned properties in different lots.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Baloo Sarang Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the west side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 and 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Seerajmull Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Balloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutri Moosa Jooma but now of the said Vulleebhai Khanbhai (beingLot No. II hereafter described), and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Shaikh Ahmed Puteva but now of Abdoola Hoosain, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 23 and 24 but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vulleebhai and his tenants.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay, in the names of Soorajmall Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Daval Jaffar and Lalloo Rajub and now in the occupation of Vulleebhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24 but now under Street Nos. 80 and 82, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Lutwajee but now of the said Vulleebhai Khanbhai (being Lot No. 1 above described).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kels, Solicitors, at their office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAEED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABU STREET AND ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vallibhai Khanbhai, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned dates at the respective premises the following properties.

On FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1896, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the was side of and in Baba Dhaboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one huddred and forty-two and three-ninths square yards or thereabonts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2711, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Baba Dhaboo Street, on or towards the north by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdass Money Bava, and on or towards the south by the house of Cadurdhoy Sulemanjee, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 137, 139, 141, and Ward No. 6875, and were formerly in the occupation of Rehmanjee Khanbhoy and others, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

On SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1896, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 546 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Beg Mahomed, trading under the name of Abdool Rayman Sallay Mahomed, on or towards the south by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, on or towards the east by Akbar Street, and on or towards the west partly by land in the occupation of Rajaram Govindram and Tyebje Sullemanjee, and partly by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the lessee and mortgagor Vallibhai Khanbhai, and which said premises were demised by an Indenture of lease dated 29th February, 1889 and made between the trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Vallibhai Khanbhai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Kola at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ... . „ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
"For India" „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„ 10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„ 97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„ 11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„ 7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„ 1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,989	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„ 1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„ 1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„ 5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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179½ Do.	,,	95-12

BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Osborne entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Rohilla, Dunbeth, and Sabarmati yesterday; the steamer Lawada left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Assyria yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Scindia entered, and the steamers Werneth Hall, Peshawar, and Haddon Hall left the dock yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam Zadeh, Munshi to the Anjuman, will be in attendance.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—Ismail Ahmed, a billiard marker, in the service of the Byculla Club, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, the property of the club. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF A VERANDAH.—Yesterday, at 1 p.m., a tiled roof of the verandah of a chawl at Ghorupdev Road, owned by Hoossein Bandeally, gave way, injuring two persons, named Dhondia and Gopal Saya. They were both removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The verandah is about 45 feet long, and the owner had given orders for the construction of a roof over it for the rains to a maistry, named Narayan, without any permission from the Municipal Commissioner for erecting the same.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the morgue by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of Haji Ahmed Haji Abba, a Mahomedan lad, aged about 8 years. It appears that on the evening of Tuesday last, the deceased with another boy, holding each other's hand were about to pass the junction of the Dongri Street and Masjid Bunder Road, when both the boys were knocked down by one of the bullocks of a cart, driven by Kushna Ranoo. The wheel of the cart passed on the back of the deceased, but the other boy was fortunately pulled out unhurt by the passers-by. The cart was loaded with nine bags of linseed, weighing 36 maunds, and was coming down the decline of the bridge. The driver, on seeing the boys, tried to pull up the bullocks, and cried out to the boys to get out of the way, but to no purpose. The boy died on the way to the G. T. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HE GOT WHAT HE WANTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chagan Keshav was charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 425, belonging to Natha Kersonji. Complainant gave information to the police, and on making enquiries Inspector Jolliffe traced the property to accused and prosecuted him. The accused pleaded guilty, but complainant declined to give evidence, saying that accused was his relative. Mr. Jolliffe pointed out that complainant was ready to proceed against him until the whole property was recovered. Being asked by the magistrate, complainant said that he had got back all the property, and was quite satisfied. He should certainly have charged accused if he had not been his relative. The magistrate remarked that Courts of Justice dealt equally with everyone, and offenders should not be let off because their offence is in respect of the property belonging to their relations. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE IN THE MARKETS.—Superintendent Brewin, yesterday, brought up Jacob Sulleman, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The Market Inspector, as usual, was going his round in the Arthur Crawford Markets on Tuesday, and the market peon, who walked in front of the Inspector, told accused to move aside and make room for the saheb. Accused became indignant, and declined to move, saying that even if the Governor was going that way he would not move as he had the right as well as any saheb to make purchases from the stalls. Mr. Brewin told his Worship that he would not have brought up accused had it not been for the most filthy language he used. In the presence of some ladies standing at the next stall he used the filthiest language that could be uttered. The magistrate fined him five rupees with the option of seven days' rigorous imprisonment in the common jail. Accused's son, Mahomed, who interfered when the police arrested Jacob, was also charged along with his father, and was punished in like manner.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A GOLDSMITH.—Ramkrishna Trimbak, a goldsmith, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of an ear-ring, set with diamonds and emerald, and a silver waist-band, the properties of Awadi, a woman, and Anu Saya. It appears that some seven years ago the ear-ring was found by a son of the woman on the public road. It remained in her possession for over six years as she was not able to appreciate its value, and took it for a false one. Some time, last month, the woman gave the ring to a friend, who gave it to the accused for the purpose of getting a nose-ring made of the pattern. The willy goldsmith saw what it was worth. He took out the emeralds and the diamonds from their settings, and sold some of them to a Marwaree. He was, however, arrested by the police when he went out a second time to dispose of the remaining diamonds. On making inquiries into the matter, the police further found the fact of the waist-band which was given by the second complainant for the purpose of converting the same into an armlet. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the common jail.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hillbrook s—50 cases ginger wine, Phipson and Co.

Clan Macalister s—100 cases whisky, Charles Phillimore and Co; 150 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 62 bales writing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—80 cases candles, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—3 bales paper, Abdoolally Sumsoo in and Sons.

Mazagon s—8 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—4 cases glasswre, Sooltanally Abdoolally.

Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 3 cases silver plates, A Shiwajee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Oceanien s—31 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—3 cases glassware, Hajee Sewjee; 12 cases soap, Tyebally Akbarally.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bencroy s—22 cases lubricating oil etc, Abdoola Hoosein.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Salmon, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from Europe.

MAY 27.

Kanga, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, en route to Suakin, from Secunderabad.

Samman, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Calicut.

Clarke, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Mhow.

Head, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Lanauli.

Maddox, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, Suakin Genl Hospital, from Calcutta.

More-Molyneux, Col, A H Q, on leave, from Simla.

Harley, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Buffs, on duty, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Wilson, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V Dept, on duty, to Kirkee.

Williams, Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, to Ceylon.

Gibbs, 2nd Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, to Ceylon.

Clarke, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on transfer, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill to-day at 8-30 p.m., at the Byculla Head-quarters.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GATACRE, C.B., COMMANDING POONA DISTRICT.

Poona, Wednesday, 27th May, 1896.

No 599. Leave—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces Bombay:—Capt D B Thomson, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

By Order,
C. J. BLOMFIELD, Major,
Offg. A. A. G., P. D.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 21.)

The Rev G A Ford, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Resident Chaplain of Kashmir with effect from the forenoon of the 1st of May 1896.

Mr G S Halliday, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar District.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes frecklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complextion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthles mitations.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FEEDER RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

SEVERAL of the native newspapers are of opinion that the revised terms on which Government declares it is prepared to consider proposals for the construction by private agencies of Feeder Railways in India, are by no means satisfactory or conducive to the best interests of the country. The "Indian Spectator" observes: "They have been revised times without number and still stand and will stand, by practically remaining inoperative, in need of further revision, so long as Government do not accept the expert advice of commercial bodies like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The latest revised terms offered, deserve well the strong protest, made against them by the Chairman of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company, whose voice, as of one who has successfully floated one Feeder Railway and is on the point of floating two more, is certainly entitled to greater weight than that of the non-commercial officials, whose claims to omniscience, they allow none to dispute. He condemns the terms on the ground of their being not much likely to be acceptable to the Indian capitalist, and of their giving a direct encouragement to the investment of Sterling as against Rupee capital; whilst the investment of the latter is what Government should now do all they can to encourage."

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The native papers are unanimously against the Government resolution stopping the annual contribution to the Bombay University. The "Gujerati" says: "The Government grant to the Bombay University has vanished to zero by a beautiful process of geometrical retrogression. There was a time when government paid almost all the expenses of the University. But with a gradual improvement in the resources of the University, and side by side with the growth of opposition to higher education in high quarters, the subvention of government has now after continual decreases ceased to exist. If we could be sure that this money would be spent in furtherance of higher education, we should not be particularly sorry for what has happened. But we are afraid the 'model' government colleges in Bombay will still remain without a gymnasium or residential quarters. That the leading Presidency College should not have a gymnasium of its own, and that it as well as the Grant Medical College should be without sufficient residential quarters is little short of a scandal. But Indian Universities and Colleges are the home of strange and unheard-of anomalies." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "The large subsidy which the Bombay University used to receive from Government was gradually reduced, till it was finally fixed at Rs. 5,000. Every time the reduction was made, a protest was raised by the University and the public, and every time it was heeded not at all. It was fondly imagined that Rs. 5,000 was the irreducible minimum beyond which the Government would not go—at least for many years to come. But it now seems that the authorities were simply waiting their opportunity to free themselves from all financial liability, to the University. They were not, indeed under any legal obligation. But the moral obligation was no less binding; nay, it was all the more binding because it was moral." The "Independent" observes: "To praise and then to kill is the policy now virtually adopted by the local Government towards the Bombay University, for which the Chancellor of the University viz Lord Sandhurst himself will never be forgiven. Our readers are well acquainted with the fact that the local University until now was paid an annual subsidy by the Bombay Government. That subsidy had begun in old days with the good round sum of twenty thousand rupees a year, but later on the sum began to dwindle, and ultimately it was beautifully brought down to the paltry figure of five thousand rupees. But that paltry sum too the Government has now thought it its duty to entirely cease paying, and forthwith the University is informed that as her financial condition has a good deal improved, so much so that by way of undue enhancement in examination fees, it is now in a position to have a decent surplus, it should no longer depend on Government help."

THE LATE SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

Most of the native journals see little in the career of the late Sirdar Dilar Jung to appreciate or admire. The "Gujerati" states: "the Sirdar Diler Jung is no more. No Indian of modern times has had such a dramatic career of such short-lived brilliance and splendour. His unexampled rise in the Hyderabad State and the influence he came to wield not only in India, but even in England, is a fair measure of what a daring man can accomplish in native states, especially in the Hyderabad State with its most astonishing love of patronising all sorts of adventurers. The Hyderabad mining scandal has become of sufficient historic importance as showing with what culpable negligence things are at times managed in high quarters both in England and India." The "Indian Spectator" writes: "News comes from London that Syed Abdul Huq, better known as Sirdar Diler Jung, has "submitted his precious soul to the care of God," as the Mahomedans would like to put it. The Sirdar was really a very careful and industrious worker, and he distinguished himself, therefore, in the service of the Nizam of Hydrabad. His peculiar push and pretensions—chief characteristics of almost all adventuring spirits—displeased, however, not only some of the men at Hydrabad, but the Nizam himself, and Abdul Huq had, in consequence, to leave the Nizam's capital. He then selected Bombay as his favourite place of business and residence, and had left it only very recently for England, under medical advice, with a view to regain his health; we regret to see that it was not so destined. Born at Nassik and educated at the Wilson College, the Sirdar led a life of usefulness. Whatever might have been his failings, he did some good service to his co-religionists. Previous to his leaving Bombay, he expressed a wish, we learn, to establish a Boarding School for Bombay Mahomedans and set aside for the purpose about five lakhs of rupees." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: "Sirdar Diler Jung, who had a most chequered career, has been gathered to his fathers at the early age of 47. Though he was not possessed of any very great ability, he had sufficient brass and "go" in him to rise from a petty police officer to be the Home Secretary of a wealthy state like Hyderabad. His wordly experience and tact ever stood him in great stead, and enabled him to hold his own even among his superiors. Being of an ambitious turn of mind, he evolved from his prolific brain several schemes, which brought him fortune but did not promote his reputation as a faithful servant of the Nizam. The history of the Deccan Mining Company is yet too fresh in the public mind, and though he came out comparatively scatheless from the charges made against him by the Hyderabad Government, he failed ever afterwards to secure that respect and esteem which a man of his wealth and position ordinarily enjoys.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

There has scarcely been an instance in which the vernacular journals looked upon the Honours Gazette with unmixed satisfaction. And this year's honours are no exception. The "Gujerati" remarks: "The Queen's Birthday "Gazette" is not particularly interesting this year. There is sufficient warrant in it for the belief entertained for the fire-eaters at Simla that India's salvation lies in military activity on her frontiers. Admirals, Generals and Colonels have reaped a plentiful harvest this time; their names take up most of the space in the Queen's Birthday "Gazette" issued in London. One, however, looks in vain for the name of a native military officer in the list of the recipients of honour. In spite of the general feeling of disappointment caused by the Honours List, it must be said that in some instances merit has been justly recognized. A more learned and profound scholar, an abler and a more sympathetic exponent of the claims of Aryan literature and philosophy upon the attention of the modern world of learning is not to be found than Professor Max Muller, who has been appointed a member of the Privy Council. His name deservedly tops the list, and India offers her sincere congratulations to an Orientalist who has done more for her than any of her sons. The honour has come somewhat late. But it is richly deserved, and we hope he will be long spared by providence to enjoy it." The "Indian Spectator" states: "The brithday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress is over, and we sincerely wish the Queen many happy returns of this auspicious day in future. Her Majesty is certainly the best ruler that has ever occupied the throne of England, and we the natives of India, whatever may be our complaints, must admit we have many reasons to thank God for His having placed us under the rule of such a bening sovereign. The day was celebrated with the usual "eclat" in India. Confining our attention to our own Presidency we find that the speech, which Mr. W. H. Crowe, C. S., Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan, delivered in the Darbar at Poona is so interesting that we shall certainly recommend its careful perusal. It is full of useful and necessary advice, and the Native Chiefs, Sardars, and gentlemen—"of education, wealth and position"—who had the honour of hearing Mr. Crowe, must have felt that, notwithstanding a little that they might have done, there still remains much to be done by them."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harringdon Road, London England.

POONA RACES, 1896.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER."

FIRST RACE—"The Stewards' Purse,"

Mr Luck's, b aus m Gloriana by Glorious out of Lowry, (3 yrs)
Mr Johnson and Aga Coochick Shah's, br w h Tantallon
Capt R St C Lecky's br aus geld Ebony
Capt Nelson and Mr Warner's br e geld Coverlet by St Gatien dam Quilt (aged)
Mr Warner's, ch e geld Marvellous (aged)
Major' Mill's ch e m Clarissa by Swillington Clarice (aged)
Mr F D Appoo's, b aus geld Latimer
Mr De Clarmont's b aus geld Elworthy
Mr J B's br aus m Queenie

SECOND RACE.—"The Governor's Cup."

Mr Powell's ch a h Brandy
Mr Luck's ch a gal Isinglass
Mr A M Caldecott Smith's ch a h Sterling (aged)
Mr N S A J's ch a h Inkerman
Lt-Col Francis' ch cb geld Pedestal
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h Reminder
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a h Red Jaket
Captain Young's ch cb m Lolah
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj
Mr Musjid bin Moshin's b a gal Patna
Capt Firman's bk cb geld Kestrel, (6 yrs)
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Hakum
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asee
Col P K L Beaver's ch cb geld Chili by Egotist out of Argentine
Col P K L Beaver's ch cb h Faust
Mr Moochool Shah's b a c Wali Pasha, (4 yrs)
Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban
Mr H E A W's ch a h Caesar
H H the Chief of Mbaisal's g a h Hankow

THIRD RACE.—"The Lilliputs."

Capt Zigomala and Mr Hill's br a p Morocco
Mr M Jethabhoy Nursey's g a p Abrungbegad
Mr Johnson's g a p Haughty Boy
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Mercury
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a p Julmood
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a p Union Jack
Capt G T G Edward's b cb p Baby, pedigree unknown (4 yrs)
Major J Monteith's b a geld The Idler, (aged 13-2)
Major J Monteith's b a p Numian, (aged 13-1 3-8)
Mr Abdool Rizzack Obeyed's ch a p Prince Karl
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mishari's g a p Bahar
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister
H H Aga Khan's g a p Burzoo
Mr C R Elliot's g a p Kindly Light, (aged 13-1 3-8)
Major Mill's b cb m Shahzadi II, by Amir, dam unknown,(6 yrs, 13-1½)
Mr Beatty's g cb m Aline
Mr S A W's ch a p Punjab.
Mr Ali bin Talib's wh a Hudban
Mr Abdool Rahman Budder's ch a p Namar
Col P K L Beaver's g a geld Bourbon,(13-2)
Adam Jar Mahomed's g a p Namdar

FOURTH RACE—"The Galloway Cup."

Mr Johnson's g a p Haughty Boy
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Ringleader
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar
Mr W G Lillingston's ch a gal Rubicon
Mr Akerman's g a gal Loofan
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker
Capt B Levett's ch a gal Sprite, (13-2¾)
Aga S Shah's g a gal Doctor
Aga Junghee Shah's b a p Success
Major Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag (13-3 aged)
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a gal Rustom
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Defender
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a gal Rummah (13-2½)
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismark
Mr Rock's ch a gal Saraceen, (13-3)
Mr Warner's ch cb m Dagmar (4 yrs 13-2½)
Surg-Major R James' b cb gal Willie (aged 13-2 3-8)
Major Mill's b a p El Wallad (6 yards 13-1¾)
Mr. Oomar Abdool Rahman's b a p Taisseer.
Mr. D D's b a gal Phelwan.
Mr S A W's b a p Captain
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Muslavi
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Ajmere
Mr Rustomjee Ardaseer's b a gal Zoohair, (13½)
Mr Rustumji Ardaseer's b a gal Nobleman, (13-3)
Mr J B's ch a gal Mettalic
Col P K L Beaver's ch a geld Bourbon, (13-2)
Mr Adam Jar Mahomed's br a gal Kowait.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Dealers's Plate."

Mr Johnson's bk a gal President
Mr D E Sassoon's g a gal Gwarry
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a c Vanity
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Umballa
Mr S A W's b a h David

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race."

Entries to close day before the race.

SECOND RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup"

Mr Powell's ch a h Brandy
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h Reminder
Mr D E Sasson's b a c Valma
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj
Major Mill's g a gal Wayil, (aged, 14-0)
Mr Musjid bin Moshin's b a gal Patna
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a h Asker
Mr Ali bin Table's ch a h Hakum
Mr J B's ch a h Dick Turpin
Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban
Mr H E A W's ch a h Caesar
H H Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Hankow

THIRD RACE.—"The Merchant's Cup."

Mr Johnson's bk a gal President
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Bushari's g a gal Chanda
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Wafadar
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Marshal
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj
H H Aga Khan's g a h Hooker
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios
Mr Oomar Abdool Rahman's b a h Revenge
Mr D D's g a geld Thakore
Mr S A W's b a h Royalist
Mr S M Allarakia's g a gal Sinjar
Mr Ali bin Taley's ch a h Asee
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a h Tiger
Mr Rustomji Byramjee's ch a gal Yetim
Mr Moochool Shah's b a c Wali Pasha (4 yrs)
Mr H E A W's g a h Maurice
Mr H E A W's br a h Chieftain

FOURTH RACE.—"The Poona Handicap."

Mr Luck's ch aus m Query
Mr Johnson and Aga Coochick Shah's br w h Tantallon
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly
Dr Martin's b e f Maelstrom
Capt G T G Edward's ch e m Chilsea Duchess by Chilsea Noble Duchess, (4 yrs)
H H Aga Khan's ch w m Maud by Canzonie dam by Kingstone
Capt R St C Lecky's br aus geld Ebony
Mr Warner's ch e geld Marvellous (aged)
Major Mill's ch e m Clarissa by Swellington Clarice, (aged)
Capt W C Ross g w geld Fossiker
Mr Davur's b aus geld Maccaroon
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer
Major C Garnett's ch w geld White Lock
Major G H M Conran's b e f Sampler by Harpenden ex Brand by Blandford ex Hall Mark Harpenden by Muncaster ex Mrs Jones
Mr J B's b aus m Sherine

FIFTH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."

Capt Zigomala and Mr Hill's br a p Morocco
Mr Johnson's g a p Haughty Boy
The Hyderabad Confedaracy's ch a p Ringleader
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Mercury
Mr D E Sassoon's wh a p Nurjan
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a p Julmood
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a p Union Jack
Aga Junghee Shah's b a p Success
Major J Monteith's b a p The Idler, (aged 13-2)
Major J Monteith's b a p Numlan (agd 18-1 3-8)
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Defender
H H Aga Khan's g a p Burzoo
Mr C R Elliot's g a p Kindly Light (aged 13-1 3-8)
Major Mill's b cb m Shahzadi II, by Amir, dam unknown (6 pears 13-1½)
Major Mill's b a p El Wallad, (6 yrs, 13-1 3-4
Mr Beatty's g cb m Aline
Mr S A W's ch a p Punjab
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser
Mr Ali bin Taleb's wh a p Hudban
Col P K L Beaver's g a geld Bourbon, (13-2
Mr H N's g a p Grey Ghost
Mr Adam Jar Mahomed's g a p Namdar

SIXTH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."

Mr Luck's ch a gal Isinglass
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar
Mr Akerman's b cb gal Sweet Vernal
Mr Akerman's b a gal Winner
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker
Mr D E Sassoon's g a gal Gwarry
Major J Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag, (aged, 13-3)
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a gal Rustum
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b cb geld Random
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismark
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Alexandria
H H Aga Khan's b a bal Helios
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Feedain.
Mr Rock's ch a gal Saraceen, (13-3)
Mr Warner's b cb m My Fancy by Kildrummie Signorina, (4 years, 14-0)
Major Mill's g a gal Wayil, (aged, 14-0)
Mr S. A. W's g a gal Humayoon
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Muslavi
Mr Rustomji Ardeseer's b a gal Zoohair, (13-2½)
Mr Rustomji Ardeseer.s, b a gal Nobleman (13-3)
Mr J B's ch a gal Mettalic
Mr Adam Jar Mahomed's, br a gal Kowait
Messrs Apa Saheb and Boyce's b a gal Mizzle.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Hony, Secy. W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 16th May 1896.

Second entries close on 15th July, 1896.

Particular attention of owners is invited to General Condition 4 and 18 of the Prospectus.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·531	WSW	6	112·5	87·0	25	...	2·42	−1·28
Agra	29·555	SW	7	112·5	88·7	29	..	0·24	−1·74
Cawnpore	29·534	ENE	8	113·1	85·5	32	..	0·50	...
Allahabad	29·540	WNW	10	115·2	88·2	15	...	0·89	−1·46
Jhansi	29·598	WNW	6	113·2	91·7	18	...	0·65	−1·35
Jacobabad	29·578	C	6	117·1	85·5	28	..	1·00	−0·40
Karachi	29·708	W	16	92·8	81·0	78	..	0·14	−1·70
Jeypore	29·623	WSW	12	112·3	86·3	32	...	1·19	−0·88
Ajmere	29·647	W	8	108·4	85·5	35	...	0·30	−1·73
Deesa	29·743	SW	18	110·5	76·5	63	...	..	−0·76
Ahmedabad	29·752	SW	5	109·4	78·6	61	...	..	..
Bhuj	29·719	WSW	24	103·5	77·9	58	...	0·14	−0·53
Rajkot	29·773	SW	15	108·8	75·6	63	...	0·03	−0·74
Veraval	29·785	SSE	7	87·2	78·7	85	...	..	..
Neemuch	29·709	W	13	107·0	79·1	51	...	0·04	−1·54
Indore	29·742	W	8	105·0	78·1	62	...	0·08	−1·42
Saugor	29·647	WNW	2	110·4	82·1	32	...	0·49	−2·60
Jubulpore	29·624	WSW	4	111·0	85·1	21	...	0·15	−3·16
Hoshangabad	29·687	W	6	110·5	83·5	34	...	0·25	−2·34
Khandwa	29·735	W	14	108·2	83·1	42	...	...	−1·82
Raipur	29·603	W	7	113·5	89·4	22	...	0·47	−2·91
Nagpur	29·629	N	14	114·2	88·0	47	...	0·48	−3·17
Amraoti	29·697	WNW	9	110·9	81·8	34	...	...	−2·95
Akola	29·724	W	15	110·1	83·2	46	...	0·04	−3·19
Surat	29·783	SSW	L	92·1	82·6	74	...	...	−0·40
Malegaon	29·752	WNW	12	105·8	78·1	63	...	..	−1·90
Bombay	29·807	SSE	15	92·3	82·6	69	...	0·11	−1·22
Poona	29·806	SSW	17	99·5	74·3	64	...	3·92	+0·73
Ahmednagar	29·804	SSW	7	103·4	74·4	76	...	1·88	...
Aurangabad	29·783	W	6	106·1	77·2	52	..	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·801	NW	6	104·7	76·9	58	...	0·87	−2·67
Ratnagiri	29·809	ESE	11	90·9	79·8	73	...	0·63	−0·82
Belgaum	29·818	WSW	12	87·2	69·3	73	...	3·77	−2·53
Goa	29·833	S	17	88·0	77·4	79	0·22	1·59	...
Karwar	29·843	SW	6	85·2	75·5	81	1·16	2·37	−2·72
Mangalore	29·853	S	2	82·8	75·4	81	1·42	12·75	+2·71
Calicut	29·861	E	8	82·2	76·0	84	0·15	9·71	−6·78
Cochin	29·871	C	L	83·2	75·2	84	0·14	22·34	−4·58
Bangalore	29·874	WSW	15	81·7	68·3	76	...	7·95	−1·43
Secunderabad	29·732	W	16	107·7	77·3	56	...	1·83	−2·63
Masuliptam.	29·710	NW	17	110·2	83·0	56	...	0·94	−9·09
Bellary	29·817	NW	8	96·7	74·9	52	...	8·59	+3·92
Cuddapah	29·784	WNW	G	102·2	82·4	54	...	9·25	+1·57
Madras	29·733	WSW	8	104·5	85·5	38	...	19·85	−2·74
Coimbatore	29·828	W	7	88·4	73·3	73	..	3·44	−6·64
Trichinopoly	29·796	WNW	13	100·1	81·3	51	...	9·80	−4·11
Negapatam	29·786	W	11	103·1	83·8	51	..	38·43	+5·36
Colombo	29·861	NW	4	87·5	76·0	89	0·44	38·42	−14·64
Aden	29·724	S	6	94·3	85·3	71	...	1·10	−2·22

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Cochin, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval, and south-westerly to north-westerly in many other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Goa, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Nagpur, 26 at Secunderabad, 22 at Khandwa, 20 at Deesa, and 18 at Bhuj, Amraoti and Akola. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Negapatam, Musulipatam, Secunderabad, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Saugor, Allahabad and Delhi, and the minimum similarly so in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Jubulpore and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 86° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at Surat and Karachi. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·42") and Karwar (1·16"), and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Calicut, Cochin and Goa. The isobars indicate at the weather on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Veraval is in a slightly unsettled condition, and as the winds are cyclonic, it is inclined to become squally. The monsoon gradient, which was steep for the last three days on the Malabar Coast, has decreased considerably, and conditions are now only sightly favourable for rain on that Coast and at the southerly sations in the Bombay Presidency. Rain is to be expected in Ceylon. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "moderate to fresh south-east Trades and fine weather with passing clouds." The pressure difference between Colombo and Seychelles has decreased considerably, while that between Seychelles and Aden shows a large increase, thereby showing that the monsoon current has fallen light between Colombo and Seychelles, while that in the Arabian Sea is increasing in force.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·784
Temperature of the Air	degrees	88·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		81·5
Dew Point		79·3
Relative humidity of Air		·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		83·5
General Directions of wind*	SW, SSE, SSW, SW, SSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	222

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

TEMPERATURE 117 DEGREES.

PRESSURE has decreased over the south and west of the Peninsula, the fall in Travancore being brisk, elsewhere the barometer has risen, the change being greatest over North-East India. A rough of low pressure lies over Sind, Rajputana, the Gangetic Plain and west and south-west Bengal while readings are high in Tenasserim and Malabar. Southerly winds continue to extend along the West Coast. and have now reached Kathiawar, elsewhere the winds are similar to those reported yesterday. The temperature has risen over the Gangetic Plain and been steady or fallen elsewhere. Mean temperature is in moderate defect in Burma; normal in Bombay and Bengal and excessive elsewhere. The abnormal excess is large in the Gangetic Plain. The highest maximum is a hundred and seventeen in Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal and West Peninsula. The amounts are nowhere heavy, but Diamond Island, Bassein, Moulmein, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Dhubri, Mangalore, Karwar and Bijapur report over one inch.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 16th May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,719	43,612	1,107	...	66,323	...
Goods	52,194	43,755	8,439	...	...	64,498
Other earnings	3,808	5,873	...	2,065	...	22,109
Total for week	1,00,721	93,240	7,481	...	...	...
Aggregate	2120337	2140,621	...	...	...	2,2,5

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macalister, 1,436 tons, Captain J Nicol, sailed yesterday for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE s s Bangalore, 3,267 tons, Captain Y Ostermann, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Knight Companion, 2,593 tons, Captain T Williams, sailed yesterday for Havre, and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colcutta (16th May) with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s North Sands, 2,252 tons, Captain T Dickson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (24th April), with a cargo of 4,914 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,643 tons, Captain G V de Grisogono, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Tomlinson and two children, Mr and Mrs Nopo, Mr Kaikhasrao and 46 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,277 tons, Captain F Cole, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Sinclair and Mrs Jones. For Yokohama—Mr Scringrow. For Calcutta—Mr Dalby. For Colombo—Mr L P Billimoria, Mr Cowasjee Dadabhoy, Mr H Rogers, Mr Williams and Mr Jibbs. For Hong Kong—Mr H Cowasjee and Mr J Sorabjee.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1896.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Karachi Harbour.—Further telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Manora (Karachi), that a temporary light is now exhibited from the breakwater at Manora. Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Manora (Karachi), dated 10th instant, that the red light at end of breakwater at Manora has been carried away. The date when it will be replaced will be notified. Further information has been received from the Port Officer, Manora (Karachi), dated 14th instant, that a light of less power is now exhibited at the end of the breakwater at Manora.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Sandoway Drunken Sailors' Buoy removed. Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 2nd instant, that the Drunken Sailors' Buoy off Sandoway has been removed on 27th ultimo for the south-west monsoo.

MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

1. "The Red Buoy marking Mormugao Rock" will from the 24th May, be "Temporarily" replaced by a Black conical Buoy. This should be considered a Port Hand Buoy.

2. During the monsoon the rock will not be buoyed but afterwards a "Black Can Buoy" will be placed to mark it.

3. The Black Conical Buoy with staff and cage which has hitherto marked the end of the ribble mound, as a starboard Hand Buoy, will at the end of May be permanently replaced by a "Red Conical Buoy."

4. The Red Light at the end of the Breakwater will be removed during the monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Clan Macalister	1472	Nicol	N F	29-5	Finlay Muir
C	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports	29-5	B & P S N Co
D	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	P Gulf	2-6	B & P S N Co
E	Drachenfels	1547	Kenneweg	Karachi	30-5	Glade & Co
F	Fitzpatrick	2600	Gregans	Japan		Tata & Sons
G	Baghdad	809	Davies			M M & Co
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp	27-5	K N Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson			M M & Co
M	Illafee	373	Ally	E Africa		Naser bin Ahmed
N	Osborne	2032	Rettie	Japan		Tata & Sons
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham
P	Bangalore	3268	Ostermann	Hamburg	27-5	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shanon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
2	Port Elliot	2295	Patridge	Hull	10-6	J M A & Co.
3	Po	1532	Ropollo	Genoa	28-5	C Barboro
4	Pekin	2133	Jephson	China	10-6	P and O Co
6	Oriental	3035	C Moule	London	29-5	P & O Co
7	Gisela	2643	Grisogono	China	27-5	A L & Co
8	Poseidon		Nicolich		1-6	A L Co
9	Bencroy	1666	Lamb	Venice	3-6	T Morrison
13	Werneth Hall	2667	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
15	St Irene	2474	Millstone	Odessa	29-5	K Nixon & Co
16	Kurdistan	1529	Whitlock	Hamburg		Cursetji & Eduljl
17	Letimbro		DeMarco		3-6	C Barboro

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba ...... 544 Rickford ...... M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Muttra ...... 4644 ...... B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h, 8m, 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	North Sands (s)	Dickson	Blyth, April 24.
	Booldana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Lawada (Transport)	Magenis	Suakin.
27	Haddon Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
	Nairung (s)	Wright	Calcutta, &c.
	Lindisfarne (s)	Norris	Angers,
	Peshawar (s)	Cole	China.
	Gisela (s)	Grisogono	China, &c.
	Bangalore (s)	Ostermann	Calcutta, &c.
	Clan Macalister (s)	Nicol	Vizagapatam,
	Kt. Companion (s)	Williams	Antwerp, &c.

The steamer Po, Captain Rapallo, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Poseidon, for Trieste, &c.
,, Osborne, for Japan, &c.
,, Muttra, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Bancoora, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May
23 Malda s ...... Nash ...... Rangoon, May 17.
Arabia s ...... Read ...... Glasgow, April 13.
Roma s ...... Warrington ...... Bombay, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Steamers Nadir, Shahzada and Pentakota.
May 24.—Steamers Chelydra, Patna and Ameer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—79 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,031 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 34 cwts dry ginger, Thakersee Peraj; 100 cwts gum, V Madhowjee; 14 bales hides and skins, Rustomjee Eduljee Boyce.

Din of Airlie s—3 bales carpets, Veljee Topan; 210 cwts gum, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cwts peacock feathers, S Rahimtoola.

Kurdistan s—19 cwts dry ginger Sewjee Ramjee; 9 bales carpets, Mowjee Bhanjee; 117 cwts olibanum, T Jamnadas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kurdistan s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Drachenfels s—1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—140 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patel; 5,002 cwts poppyseed, H Blascheck and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 2,941 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

Kt Companion s—42 cwts cowries, F Fischer and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—1,760 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 715 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 451 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 285 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 770 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 330 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 2,190 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 2 cases brassware, and 2 bundles woollen carpets, The Austrian Lloyd S N Co.

Dunbeth s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton Gill and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton and 351 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Rall Brothers; 105 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR FIEUME.

Poseidon s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—1,982 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—1 chest opium, Silas E Sassoon; ½ chest opium, S N Talati and Co.

Rohilla s—85 bales twist, Yan Shun; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 box real pearls, P F Talati; 8 bales twist, D Laljee; 41 bales twist, Currimbhoy Abdoola and Co; 375 cwts onions, A H Cumroodin; 150 cwts onions, S H Hoosein; 152 cwts sandalwood, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 575 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Lotimbro s—1,000 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—200 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 225 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Peshawar s—16 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 23 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Fitzpatrick s—10 bales cotton, Latham Abergrombie and Co.

Osborne s—2,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Fitzpatrick s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a First-class MAN to work up BROMIDE enlargements. Apply "G. F.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an Energetic and Experienced MAN to Superintend a small Printing Press in all its Branches. Apply with testimonials to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona is a First class Upper-Storied and most Comfortable HOTEL in Poona. Rooms bright; Airy and commodious. Each family has separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

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DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

THE price of Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. in London, yesterday, being quoted by Reuter at 112¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in value, and Exchange on India remained as before. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £63¼. Bar Silver was quoted at 31 3-16d. per oz. in London; while in New York the price was 68¼, with Demand Exchange on London still at 4·88¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were lower, at 101¼; and Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime more, at 25·17½ fcs. The price of Brazier's Copper was £54¼, being 10s. above the previous quotation.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; Arrivals steady. The day's sales aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians 100 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 4¼d.; and Arrivals were also lower by 1-16d. generally, 4 5-16d. for May and 3 15-16d. for September-October deliveries, being the extreme quotations. The days's Imports amounted to 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands fell yesterday, 1-16 cent to 8 1-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 11 points lower, at 7·80 cents, with December Futures 8 points less, at 7·08 cents.

In our local Cotton Market only a moderate, business again passed to-day, and the tone continued steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. The purchases by Exporters totalled 1,600 bales, comprising 300 Rutlam, at Rs. 164; 200 each of Oomra and Broach, at Rs. 185 and Rs. 204, respectively; 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 188; and 500 Compta at Rs. 193 to Rs. 196 per candy. The Mills bought in all only 1,000 bales, made up of 200 Karanja, at Rs. 176; 300 Chandoor, at Rs. 178 to Rs. 180; and 500 Akola, at Rs. 172 to Rs. 172½ per candy.

WHEAT remained steady; prices are unchanged, and only a moderate business passed to-day.

SEEDS were also steady, and were taken to only a moderate extent, prices being as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	9,716	bales.
Wheat	21,532	cwts.
Linseed	18,535	"
Rapeseed	8,185	"
Poppyseed	7,454	"
Groundnuts	1,873	"
Castorseed	2,808	"
Rice	12,924	"

FREIGHTS.—Business was done to-day for June shipment to Dunkirk, at 8s. per ton; but the tone of the market was dull, and rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 27-32d. to 7-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, which rates were maintained to the close in a steady market, with but little business passing either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·46½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market was weak, and rates opened at 110 5-16 for Cash and the 1st proximo Settlement, and 110 5-8 for the 29th proximo Settlement, at which also they closed.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May, 1896 on *141·33 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	40,000	30	43,030
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62).	22	291	...	313
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	69,224	4,58,630	1,469	5,29,323
Total for 20 weeks	72,224	4,98,630	1,499	5,72,353
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,709	33,705	28	36,442
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	292	..	316
Total to corresponding date do.	58,502	4,46,168	1,347	5,06,017

*Rutlam Nagda Section opened for Goods Traffic (26 miles) on 11th May 1896.

Increase for the week ......Rs. 6,588
Ditto to date ...... " 66,336

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	...	52
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	8,458	6,554	64	15,076
Total for 20 weeks	9,058	6,854	64	15,976
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	439	420	2	861
Per mile of Ry do.	26	24	...	50
Total to corresponding date do.	8,856	9,578	58	18,492

Increase for the week ......Rs. 39
Ditto to date ...... " 2,516

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,47,000	2,70,000	4,000	4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway	88	161	2	251
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	29,21,315	52,83,155	1,18,128	83,22,598
Total for 20 weeks	30,68,315	55,53,155	1,22,128	87,43,598
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,36,293	4,17,968	7,281	5,61,542
Per mile of Ry do.	81	250	4	335
Total to corresponding date do.	29,35,428	74,18,985	1,08,071	1,04,62,484

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,40,542
Ditto. to date ...... " 17,18,886

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,87,000	4,000	3,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	622	9	859
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	21,61,825	48,24,669	84,238	70,70,732
Total for 20 weeks	22,66,825	51,11,669	88,238	74,66,732
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,04,860	4,34,360	1,664	5,40,884
Per mile of Ry do.	227	942	4	1,173
Total to corresponding date do.	21,17,715	58,57,963	73,308	80,49,006

Decrease for the week......Rs. 1,44,884
Ditto to date...... " 5,82,274

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 23rd May, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,72,264	Rs. 6,41,470	Rs. 7,940	Rs. 8,21,674
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	7,51,070

Increase......Rs. 70,604

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DALAL—May 27, at his residence, Middle Colaba, Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Bomen-Behram, of Messrs Merwanjee and Byramjee Broker. Funeral, at 7 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

McDERMOTT—May 27, at Chowpatty, Bombay, after a long illness, Mary Eva, the beloved daughter of Joseph and Mary McDermott, aged 18 years, 1 month, and 21 days. Deeply mourned and missed.

BERAR.

DEATH.

DUSTOOR—May 27, at Akola, Berar, Dustoor Eduljee Bymunjee, Deputy Commissioner, H. A. D., aged 41 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ARMSTRONG—May 21, at Mussoorie, Connie, the dearly loved and only child of Surgeon-Major and Mrs J Armstrong, A M S, aged 7 years and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

THE insurrection in Crete is becoming more and more grave, and the action of the Porte in convoking the General Assembly for Thursday next does not seem to have had the desired effect in stopping the rebellion. The inhabitants of Crete, or, to use its name under Venetian rule, Candia, have constantly chafed under Ottoman rule, and seek to be united to Greece. A formidable insurrection occurred in 1868, and another ten years later, which was followed by a declaration of union with Greece. But the Sick Man has not dealt with the Cretans as with the Armenians and other Christian communities within the Ottoman dominions. In view of the geographical difficulties to be encountered in the Island, with its backbone of difficult mountains crowned by Mount Ida, and the many sympathisers with the Cretans on the mainland, the Sultan has sought a more conciliatory method of dealing with these non-Mahomedan subjects. He made concessions to public opinion by giving them a National Assembly and by appointing on more than one occasion a Greek Christian Pasha as Governor. Last year, however, a somewhat more stringent policy was pursued; a Turkish Governor was appointed, and the popular element in the constitution of the General Assembly was to a large extent eliminated. It was this step which was the beginning of the present troubles. Last October a petition was drawn up at a meeting attended by people from all parts of the Island demanding the restoration of the electoral charter, and coupling therewith an application for the reorganisation of the system of taxation and of the gendarmerie. The Governor showed the spirit in which the Porte would meet this demand by sending troops to break up the meeting which prepared the petition. Since then the state of affairs has been very disturbed. The history of the Island for the current year has been one of constant unrest, of the flight of panic-stricken town dwellers to the hilly fastnesses of the interior, and of vacillation in the policy of the local authorities. Towards the end of March an amnesty was proclaimed, extending to common-law offences as well as to the revolt which had then practically broken out. This concession was, however, received coldly by the disaffected Cretans, and it was pointed out that it was not amnesty, but reforms which were wanted. The complete restoration of the constitution revoked in 1889 was insisted upon. Nothing was done by the Porte to relieve the financial difficulty, which was in some respects the most serious feature of the situation. Many of the officers had not received any part of their salaries for two years, and they therefore had to maintain themselves by exactions from the people. At the close of last month the Reform Committee, with a number of armed Christians, took up a strong position in the district of Hagion Vasileon. They received a message from Turkhan Pasha, the Governor, that an amnesty had been granted; but they refused to disband. The message was disregarded, and the Committee withdrew to Selia. Here they were pursued by the Turks, who, however, fell into an ambush laid by the Christians of the neighbourhood. Ten Turks were killed, and a considerable number of wounded were taken back to Retimo, whither the expedition returned without accomplishing its object. The Committee withdrew to the mountainous district of Sphakia. This defeat of the Turks led to reprisals, and during the last week or two the situation has become very serious. The insurgents besieged the Turkish garrison of Vamos, and defeated a Turkish relief force, which suffered heavy loss.

The fighting is no longer confined to the interior. It has spread to the chief trading centre, Kanea, where the Turks and Christians have been fighting in the streets. The Turkish troops broke loose on Monday last and massacred and pillaged the townspeople. Carried away by their unbridled fury, they killed the Kavasses of the Greek, French, and Russian Consulates, thus in a manner challenging the intervention of France, Russia, and Greece. If such a step should be deemed opportune, Greece would no doubt willingly intervene, as she has frequently manifested a desire to do, but the other Powers, Great Britain especially, stood in the way. As may well be understood, the deepest sympathy is felt in Greece for kinsmen struggling with extraordinary perseverance to free themselves from the heavy yoke of the Ottoman. The attitude of the Great Powers will be influenced probably once again by the desire not to open up the Eastern Question. A French cruiser has been despatched to Kanea to protect the foreign residents, and H. M. first class battleship Hood has followed. It looks very much as if the Powers would have to aid Turkey in the work of pacification, which she seems morally and financially unable to perform. It is true that the latest information is to the effect that the Porte is despatching reinforcements, and a new Governor, Abdulla Bey, to Crete, but it is more than doubtful whether either the troops or the Governor are strong enough to perform the arduous task of pacifying the insurrectionists, which has been committed to them by the Sultan. The history of the last twenty years is but a wearisome repetition of acts of stupid oppression followed by insurrection, which after many vicissitudes and much loss of life and destruction of property is suppressed only to break out again in a few months. Let us take the last five years as furnishing an example of the normal condition of revolt and repression, resulting from stupid misgovernment and an apparent innate incapacity on the part of Turkish administrators to give protection and prosperity to a subject population. In 1890, the troubles which an amnesty granted by the Sultan at the end of 1889 was intended to bring to a term, were renewed when it was found on examination that it was illusory. The terms of the proffer of clemency excluded from its operation all who were imprisoned; they only applied to men who did not require it. On the 18th January all the Judges of the Court of Appeal resigned as a protest against the action of the authorities. The British Government remonstrated with the Porte, and urged that the amnesty should be made real. The Sultan replied that any alteration of its provisions was quite out of the question. In the middle of March, his Majesty receded from that attitude, and consented to alterations, which made the provisions of the amnesty include all except eighteen individuals. The result was satisfactory, and peace was restored, until in the autumn terrible excesses and outrages were perpetrated by the local authorities, and disturbances were renewed. In January 1891 the insurgents were reinforced by the landing of sympathisers under a leader, named Ghylis, bringing arms and ammunition, which were landed safely, though two Turkish gun-boats were patrolling the coast. In June the mayors of several districts sent a document to the British Consul at Kanea declaring—not without reason—that the Turkish Government was utterly unable to maintain order and protect the Christians, who would be forced to take up arms in self-defence. Desultory fighting continued until late in autumn.

In 1892 the dismal monotony of Cretan history repeated itself. Infractions of the Organic Statute, committed by the Turkish authorities, led to disturbances. Meetings of the inhabitants were set upon by the Turkish troops, and dispersed with violence. The intervention of the Bishop of Sphakia restored order. But a breach of faith on the part of the Government, who arrested a number of the inhabitants on a charge of conspiracy, resulted in a renewal of the rising, which spread into the eastern provinces. In 1894 the execution of four Christians for sundry offences, while only one Mussulman out of several equally guilty was executed, led to serious disturbances throughout the island. The Christians were greatly exasperated by the injustice. An assembly of delegates from all parts of the island met at Kanea, and petitioned the Sultan to revert to the old system of taxation of payment in kind abolished in 1890; to convoke a General Assembly; and to appoint a Christian Governor. The Turkish Governor was shot at by an assassin and wounded, and Turkhan Pasha, Turkish Minister at Madrid, was the same day appointed to succeed him. And so on, and so on; the aggregate result of suffering and disaffection showing with how little wisdom the Turk governs Crete. The island, which is fertile and excellently situated for all purposes of trade, now scarcely supports a population of 275,000, of whom 234,000 are Christians, mostly of Greek descent. In ancient times the spacious and favoured island supported a population of 1,200,000. Under the Venetians it contained 900,000 inhabitants—none too many for a large island with an area of 4,026 square miles, with a mild yet bracing climate, and a luxuriant vegetation. Besides the vine, grain, the olive, cotton, flax, silk, cattle, game, and fruits of all kinds, Crete possesses minerals in abundance. But all these gifts of Heaven are thrown away under the blighting rule of Turkish incapacity. The capital, Candia, which held out for twenty years against the Turkish enemy, is now a dwindling town of 12,000 inhabitants, and its fine harbour, like all the other harbours of the island, is silting up. It is surely time that the Powers should negotiate the transfer of Crete to Greece, which is only eighty miles distant, so that it may be able to recover from the effects of two centuries of misrule. The Ottoman Empire would gain by deliverance from the strain and the odium of keeping two or three hundred thousand unwilling subjects in subjection by the consecrated methods.

IF the expectations of the promoters of the Wundalla Hyderabad (Deccan) Gold Mining Company are only half realised the Hyderabad State will ere long become an important gold-producing country. Prospecting has been going on for fully eight years, and when the reports of experts employed by the Deccan Mining Company were received they proved so satisfactory that it was decided to start a new company to work gold fields some nine hundred acres in extent at Wundalla. The district is an ancient mining one, and in prospecting a number of old shafts were discovered. The reports have been very favourable, the best assay being no less than twenty ounces to the ton. The company, of which Lord Harris is chairman, has been formed with a capital of £300,000 sterling, one-half of which goes to the parent company, the Deccan Mining Company, as the price of the concession and of the prospecting, which cost at least £25,000. An equal sum has been spent on machinery, which was lately imported, and is now on the way to the Wundalla fields. The moiety of shares can scarcely be said to have been offered to the public, since the shareholders of the older concern were given the first refusal of them up to the extent of their interest in the orginal undertaking. For example, the holder of five shares in the Deccan Company had the first right of purchase of five shares in the subsidiary concern. The old company certainly deserved some consideration for financing for no less than eight years the tedious process of prospecting. The possible gold area extended over three thousand square miles. The precious metal was found in many directions, but in doubtful quantities. Eventually, however, satisfactory reefs were lighted upon, at Wundalla, and it is intended to work them without loss of time. If this project should succeed it will add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of Hyderabad, and the royalties will improve the financial position of his Highness' Government. The experience of the neighbouring State of Mysore shows that gold can be obtained in considerable quantities in India. The six mines in Mysore produced 106,921 ounces of gold in 1891, while in 1894—the last year for which statistics are available—the output was 210,082, with a total value of one crore and forty-two lakhs of rupees, so that in four years the return has nearly doubled. Elsewhere in India the supply in 1894 was 1,688 ounces, of which quantity Hyderabad contributed a beggarly 99 ounces. Should the bright prospects that have been held out for the new company prove to be correct, there need be no difficulty in obtaining in the course of a few years an output as large as that of Mysore.

IN his last Budget Statement, Sir James Westland put down three crores and eighty-nine and a-half lakhs of rupees as the revised estimate of Import Duty exclusive of Salt for the year 1895-96. The actuals have worked out better than was anticipated when the Budget was introduced towards the end of March, for the Trade Accounts issued by the Statistical Bureau a short time since show that the sum named was exceeded by over nine lakhs of rupees. It is noteworthy that when the half-crore of rupees taken off the cotton duties is eliminated from the calculation, the estimates for the current twelve months amount to almost the same sum as last year. Of the total amount of duty raised in 1895-96, Bombay contributed a great deal more than any other Presidency. Inclusive of Sind the amount was Rs. 1,85,34,328, Bengal coming next with Rs. 1,48,97,056. There is a very big drop between this latter figure and the contribution from Madras, which was under thirty-four lakhs. The only other maritime province, Burma, contributed less than thirty lakhs. As Bombay receives scarcely any salt, the order of contribution is greatly reversed when that necessity of life is included. The addition in the case of Bombay is only above twenty thousand rupees, while that to the Bengal contribution is no less that two crores fifty-six and a-half lakhs. The first place in regard to the export duty on rice is of course taken by Burma, which hands to Government more than two-thirds of the ninety-three lakhs obtained from this duty; Bengal and Madras come next, and Bombay is last in the list. The exportation of rice in the husk and of rice-flour is very small, and quite ninety-eight per cent. of the exports are of unhusked rice. The shipping returns, also included in the statistics, show that of the 8,486 steamers which cleared our ports, no less than 7,790 were British, and 551 British Indian, only 145 being foreign. The total tonnage was 9,571,744, as compared with 9,381,343 in the previous year, and 9,362,562 in 1893-94. But although last year's figures were a record, we fear that when the complete returns are published it will be found that the average of steamers which left in ballast in 1894-95—five per cent.—was considerably exceeded. It is well known that for some months in the early part of the year, the owners of vessels in Bombay Harbour were accepting cargoes at extremely low rates, rather than send their boats out with empty bottoms. But so dull was the export trade just then that many a steamer which came full had to go away empty. The number of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade continues to expand, and last year the entries of these boats exceeded one hundred thousand as compared with 94,000 in the previous year. Their weight of 1,860,280 tons brought up the grand total of the tonnage of vessels that entered our ports last year to 11,662,457.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. CREAGH, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, left yesterday afternoon by the 2 o'clock train for Khandalla on inspection duty. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued last evening concerning a ward election of a councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the Girgaum Ward, shows that Mr. Jijibhai Pestanji Mistri and Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, have been nominated. The poll will be taken on Tuesday, the 2nd June, at the Girgaum Ward Office, corner of Gowalia and Gamdavie Roads.

THE alfresco entertainment given last Saturday at Kumar Shri Samatsinghi's, Cumballa Hill, having afforded much satisfaction, Mr. Twinning intends to give another on Friday next at the Parsee Gymkhana, when Madame Barton-Booth, Mr. S. H. Morse and several well-known amateurs will appear. We are informed that smoking will be possible, and also that a refreshment bar will be opened, and the prices of admission are very moderate. An open-air entertainment at this time of the year ought to be most enjoyable.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Lanowli that on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 3-20 a.m., a terrific storm from the south-west burst without an instant's warning, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and driving clouds of dust and earth before it. It was preceded by great heat. The rain fell in torrents. The storm lasted till 4 o'clock, when it gave place to bright sunshine. The clouds are banking up on the Ghauts quite in the monsoon style. Another correspondent writing from Lanowli says, the health of the visitors to the station is generally good, but in the native part of the town one or two cases of cholera occurred last week.

MR. S. TOMLINSON, late Water Engineer to the Municipality, left Bombay, yesterday, to join his new appointment at Singapore as Municipal Executive Engineer of that place. Several Municipal officers, who had become friends of Mr. Tomlinson during the time they worked in the same office, paid him farewell visits in the office last evening and wished him an equally successful career. The employes of the Water-Works Department also did honour to their late chief, and presented him with flower bouquets and garlands before he departed from among them, some of whom being also present at the docks.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence is granted to Major J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, from 29th May 1896 to 26th August 1896.

A SLIGHT falling off is recorded in the Indian Customs revenue for the month of April as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The total gross revenue upon imports with the exception of salt was Rs. 29,80,000 as against Rs. 32,49,000 in April 1895. There was a slight increase upon arms, ammunition and military stores, but a general decrease under nearly all other heads. Sugar shows a heavy falling off, and there was a reduction upon liquors, grey and white cottons, petroleum and timber. The gross revenue upon rice and rice-flour exports was Rs. 8,98,000, making a grand revenue total of Rs. 38,78,000. As to the provincial distribution of the Customs revenue Bombay, Sind, Madras and Burma all contributed less under imports while Bengal showed a considerable advance.

IT is noted a day or two back by a contemporary how favourably the opium crop in Behar had disappointed the meagre expectations that were formed of it from the appearance of the fields; and the same satisfactory news is forthcoming from the Benares Agency. "The leading fact," says the Agricultural summary for April, "in the Eastern and Central districts has been the realisation of an opium crop which is almost everywhere considerably better than expectation. Opium officers, almost without exception, report that weighments up to date have given a quantity of opium above estimate, and that the drug itself is of high consistency and quality." This is not only good news for the Department, but it means that the ryots, who are paid by the seer, will be enabled to make up by the productiveness of the crop what they would otherwise have lost by short cultivation. As with opium so with wheat. The amount of land under cultivation has been very small, but the yield in itself has been fair enough. The extent to which the early stoppage of the last rains and the unbroken dryness of the cold weather checked wheat growing is brought out clearly enough in a "forecast" on the late harvest just published by the Director of Agriculture. According to this estimate the area under wheat in these Provinces this spring was just short of 3,700,000 acres. Last year it was 4,600,000 acres, and even this was below the average. In years when there has been a run on wheat, such as there was in the spring of 1891, the figure has risen to well over 5 million acres. Nevertheless there are compensations in a dry season, if it will keep dry right through; for all that is grown is brought in good condition to the threshing floor. In spite of a difference of 900,000 acres to the bad, the present harvest is estimated to produce nearly 100,000 tons more grain than last year's. Things might have been worse, and the outturn will perhaps be sufficient to carry us on to next year without any considerable rise of prices. But one cannot expect much export trade under the circumstances from these Provinces, especially as the superfluous stock of the Meerut country will find a ready market close at hand in districts like Bundelkhand, which has hardly been able to raise any crops at all.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN CRETE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The armoured battleship Hood is the only British man-of-war so far ordered to Canea.

Latest news from Crete states that things are quieter, but the authorities have forbidden all letters and telegrams except official ones.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 27.

Abdullah Bey, who has been appointed the new Governor of Crete, has started to take up his appointment.

The Porte has despatched a reinforcement of troops to Crete.

MANIFESTO BY THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY. 26.

The Czar has issued a Manifesto on the occasion of his Coronation, in which he remits all arrears of taxation, and reduces the land tax by half for ten years. He also grants amnesties to all minor offenders, and remits and reduces other sentences. With regard to political exiles, his Majesty authorises the Minister of the Interior to extend further remissions where deserved.

TREE-DAUBING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

No significance is placed officially on reports of the tree-daubing in various districts in India.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Graham is permitted to reside out of India. Colonel Holdich has proceeded on leave.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Demarcation maps have been finally approved of, and will be acted upon as soon as the Amir of Kabul expresses his concurrence.

The Chilas Road was constructed on the 21st inst.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The second section, 23rd Pioneers, returning to headquarters, relieving the Chitral troops, have reached the Malakhand Pass safely.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. C. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has been nominated as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

POONA, MAY 27.

Major-General Duncan, Commanding the Bombay Forces, will arrive in Poona, from Mahableshwar, early on Saturday morning.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

A dust storm passed over Poona this afternoon. Good rain has fallen in Poona and the surrounding country. The weather at present in Poona is hot in the afternoon, but it is pleasant in the morning and evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived there this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, 23rd, evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 26.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The P. and O, Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Mazagon, arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 26th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112½
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	31 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Talli and Yunnanfu.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Thursday, 28th instant, and at Mauritius noon, Saturday, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	2	46 p.m.	...	7
Suez	27	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th May, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	7
" Karachi	1	4	...	3
" Madras	1	59	..	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 26.

10 p.m.	86·2

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 27.

6 a.m.	82·8
10 a.m.	89·0
2 p.m.	91·1
4 p.m.	90·4

CYCLING is as much the rage in America just now as it is with us—possibly more so. In Chicago it has been found that it considerably reduces the Sunday congregation at the churches. The Rabbi of the largest and most fashionable synagogue in the city calculated that his congregation was at least reduced by two hundred owing to the popularity of the bicycle. A brother clergyman's suggestion that each church should provide a room in which the cycles may be housed during service has met with considerable favour, both with ministers and cyclists. Before long the people of Chicago will probably come to regard a bicycle-room as a necessary adjunct to any church.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

YET another extension of office has been granted to Sir John Tyler, C.I.E., the seemingly indispensable Inspector-General of Prisons in these Provinces. It had come to be generally concluded, sarcastically remarks the *Pioneer*, perhaps, from his well-known influence in circles too exalted to be alluded to here, that Sir John Tyler was practically possessed of official immortality: but as the extension, we understand, is only until the 1st July next, it would seem that even Royalty—even the Secretary of State we mean—has to acknowledge sooner or later the potency of the 55 years' rule. Meantime the extension process, which must always tell against some other person, has borne particularly hardly in this instance on an officer who was designated for the succession in a public speech by Sir Charles Crosthwaite two years ago, and who is as capable as anyone can be of taking charge of the Department.

THE appointment of Surgeon-Major-General W. R. Rice, C.S.I., to be Honorary Physician to the Queen in the room of the late Sir William Mackenzie is, no doubt, meant as compensation for the omission to give him the next step in his Order before he left India. Seeing that both of Dr. Rice's immediate predecessors in the office of Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India received the honour of Knighthood, it was, perhaps, naturally expected by the Indian Medical Service that the retiring head of the department would get his K. C. S. I.

MR. SYDNEY COWEN, who came to India with Prince Nasrullah and accompanied him to Kabul *via* Kandahar, arrived in Peshawar on May 22. He is in the employment of the Amir as draughtsman and reports favourably upon the condition of affairs in Kabul. The health of the Amir continues to show improvement. Mr. Cowen is only on short leave to England. Further developments in the Kabul workshops are being put in hand and large quantities of machinery passed through Peshawar this week consigned to the Amir. Sir Salter Pyne is well, and is entering with great energy into the improvements he has been asked to make by the Amir.

JUSTICE RAMPINI, of the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. F. G. Wigley, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Department, have undertaken to act as corresponding members in Bengal of the new Society of Comparative Legislation recently established.

A MEETING of Gaya Mahomedans was convened in the Bar Library hall, on May 22, to condole the death of his Majesty the Shah of Persia. Mr. Shah, barrister-at-law, and others spoke of the spirit of toleration shown during the peaceful government of the late lamented Shah, and resolutions of condolence were unanimously carried.

THE first lecture of the season at the United Service Institution, Simla, will be given by Major M. Martin, R.E., on Friday next. The subject will be "Screen Cover and Illusion in relation to Civilised and Savage Warfare." Major-General Lewis, R.A., will preside.

CAPTAIN NELSON, Private Secretary to Sir A. P. MacDonnel, lays down his appointment on June 1s. and leaves Naini Tal for England. Mr. H. R. Dobbs, Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, succeeds Captain Nelson, for the present at any rate; and Mr. C. A. C. Streatfield, Assistant Magistrate at Jalaun, is summoned to reinforce the Secretariat at Naini Tal in the place of Mr. Dobbs.

IT is satisfactory to learn that there is now much less anxiety regarding the Simla water-supply than there was three weeks ago. The closing of the hydrants for a certain number of hours daily has undobtedly checked waste and the Municipality have more control over the distribution of the water. The springs are yielding fairly well though there have not been any heavy showers. From the pumping station in the Charot nullah the daily supply is from 135,000 to 140,000 gallons, from the old head-works about 40,000: and from the local baolis in the stations itself 10,000. On some days the inflow exceeds the quantity of water used, while on others about 20,000 gallons have to be drawn from the reservoirs. The monsoon is now rapidly approaching and thunderstorms may be expected early next month, so that the chances of water-scarcity are becoming smaller and smaller.

THE accounts of the Punjab Provincial services for 1894-95 closed with a deficiency of two and a half lakhs, instead of the three lakhs eighty thousand set down in the estimate. The revenue actually fell short of the estimate by only some six thousand rupees, but on the other hand the opening balance was some forty thousand larger, and the expenditure some two lakhs thirty thousand smaller than was anticipated. Under the expenditure head there was a saving in the Jail Department alone of a lakh and eighty thousand, owing to prices having ruled below the rates prevailing when the grant for rationing prisoners was determined, and to a reduced prison population; and a grant of a lakh under "miscellaneous" for unforeseen expenditure turned out to be unnecessary.

THE celebration of the Bakri Id in Calcutta passed off quietly. The police had taken all necessary precautions. The Bakri Id passed off quietly at Serampore. A rumour of a threatened riot was based on the fact that a mullah attached to the Hastings Mill at Ichra was arrested on Saturday morning for attempting to foment a disturbance. He was released this morning.

THE only subjects claiming attention this week writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, are jute, tea and coal freights. In regard to the latter subject the Indian Mining Association discussed the question at their annual meeting last week, and you will no doubt have received an account of the proceedings. I am inclined to think that however desirable reduced freights may be they are not going the right way to get what they want by suggesting alternative competing lines, because however desirable such a course might be in England or America, it is obviously out of the question to expect that the Government, who must necessarily control the railways with a view to revenue, will listen to any suggestion to rob Peter in order to pay Paul. There may, however, be good reasons to put forward in favour of a reduction in freights on coal, and the object of the Association should be to show that such reduction would in some way directly or indirectly benefit Indian finances. One of the most important suggestions which occurs to me is that every ton of Bengal coal transported to Bombay or other coast ports checks the import of foreign coal, and in proportion as foreign coal is excluded by the legitimate means of local supply, there must be a gain both to internal finances and to foreign exchange.

AT a recent meeting of the Indian Tea Association at Calcutta a file of papers, in connection with the project for appointing a scientific officer for the tea districts, came up for consideration in connection with a letter, dated 31st March, received from Mr. J. Buckingham, C. I. E., suggesting a scheme for financing the undertaking; and also a memorandum by the assistant secretary of an interview which he had had with Dr. Geo. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, in connection with the matter. As the undertaking would not only require a levy per acre under cultivation, but also a guarantee for five years of the salary of the proposed officer, the committee decided after careful consideration, that the present was not an opportune moment for bringing the mattter before members, who were now being asked to contribute to the levy for the American Market Fund. It was, however, decided to bring the matter up again in July. During the circulation of the papers, the committee had agreed that it would be advisable to again address Government on the subject of allowing Dr. Watt to resume his investigations in Assam and issue a complete report, as such a report would probably form a valuable basis in the event of a special scientific officer being appointed in the course of a year or two, for such an officer to commence his work upon, and a letter was accordingly to be addressed to Government on the subject.

THE season in the hills is not yet far advanced, but already the number of khud accidents reported is unusually large. The latest occurred on Friday on the Kathgodam-Naini Tal road. It seems that the ponies in the mail tonga which left the Brewery in the afternoon were new and got out of band shortly after a start was made. The tonga was driven violently against the khud wall, which gave way, the vehicle with its occupants being precipitated down the khud. Fortunately there was only one passenger, but both he and the coachman were seriously injured. An officer of the 16th Lancers also had a nasty accident at Naini Tal the other day. He was backed over the khud while out riding, his pony being killed and he himself badly hurt.

DARJEELING is rather disturbed by a scandal in which Europeans of good position are concerned. A Colonel and his wife, who are said to be largely interested in tea, are on a visit to Darjeeling. A tea planter called on the Colonel at his residence with the object of inducing the Colonel to give him employment, but the Colonel behaved rudely to him, and the planter went away saying he expected an apology within 24 hours. Next day, while the Colonel and his wife were on a seat on the Mall, the planter went up to the Colonel and demanded an apology, on which the Colonel struck him, and his wife joined in the assault. The combatants were, however, separated before much damage was done. Next day the Colonel and his wife called at the bungalow of the planter, and while she struck him with her horse whip, he assaulted the planter with his fists. The day following the Colonel's wife went to the Mall with a loaded revolver, evidently intending mischief. She was disarmed by the Police Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner, and she and her husband have been summoned to appear in court and answer for their eccentricities.

IN regard to the death of Lance-Corporal Willoughby of the Lancashire Fusiliers at Quetta from hydrophobia the local paper states that the unfortunate man was bitten by a rabid dog in the thumb some six months ago, the member was promptly amputated, and no further unfavorable symptoms supervened until the victim had to go to hospital, where every remedy was tried ineffectually. The deceased had a few lucid moments shortly before his death, and was then even able to swallow a little milk, but it proved to be the last expiring flitter of vitality, for the end came thereafter with cruel and awful rapidity. Lance-Corporal Willoughby has left a brother in his own Regiment; and, what makes his end a more sad one, is the fact that the two brothers were the mainstay of an aged mother at Home. The paper brings to the notice of those who have it in their power to remedy the evil, the fact that Quetta simply swarms with dogs, that perambulate its every thoroughfare; dogs of all sizes and breeds, and many with a gaunt and dazed appearance, which betoken incipient hydrophobia. Some at least of these are ownerless, and, of those that are not so, the owners should be compelled to take order and adopt precautions which are imperatively necessary when dealing with canine pets.

NEWS has been received of the expedition of 500 Australian labourers and farm hands that emigrated to Paraguay to start a Socialist colony three years ago. Many of the emigrants have returned to Australia, disgusted with the hard work inseparable from the life of a settler and horrified to find that no community can get on without a certain amount of discipline. Those left have been granted by Government the Lowry estates on which their present fine settlements are made, and they appear to be doing well.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th May was 305 against 361 and 402 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 86 deaths from cholera, against 119 and 185 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 61. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against five in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 98 and 25 respectively, against 115 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·1 per mille per annum, against 26·0 the mean of the last five years.

THE final forecasts of the wheat crop, and the linseed and rapeseed crops, of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for 1895-96 have just been issued. With regard to the wheat crop it is reported that the area of cultivation is twenty per cent. less than that of the previous year. The decrease is the largest on record, and has extended to every part of the provinces. Notwithstanding the greatly reduced area of cultivation it is estimated that the outturn will exceed last year's by about eight per cent. This is attributed to the superior condition of the grain harvested in the present year as compared with the shrivelled produce of the year before. Similarly with the linseed and rapeseed areas sown a great falling off in area is reported. The cause assigned for the decrease in this instance is the early cessation of the winter rains. Although the crops have suffered from lack of rain they have escaped the attacks of fungoid diseases, and so really larger outturns are expected. In the estimate made, whereas last season only yielded 123,064 tons of linseed and 232,547 tons of rapeseed, this year it is calculated that of the former there will be 138,258 tons and of the latter 232,547 tons. The present prices of these products give hope of a larger business being done in them.

ON Whit Sunday and Monday the Blackwall Tunnel, brilliantly illuminated by the electric light, was to be thrown open to the public for the benefit of the Seamen's Hospital Society, whose old ship, the Dreadnought, used to be a conspicuous object just off Greenwich. The hospital ship, however, disappeared some years ago, and sailors in need of medical or surgical aid, on coming into the Thames are received in more comfortable and commodious quarters just within the grounds of Greenwich Hospital.

DISCUSSING the returns of the output of gold from the Rand mines for March, the "South African Financial Record," just received, gives the total as 173,952oz. The Johannesburg Chamber of Mines declaration gave the total as 147,015oz., while the new Association of Mines, which represents the Langlaagte Estate, Block B, Roodepoort United, Meyer and Charlton, Princess Estate, Van Ryn, George Goch and the Wemmer Gold Mining Companies, declared, in addition, the output of those companies as 32,138oz. The Wemmer output appeared in both lists, and its amount, 5,201oz., being deducted once, the total appears as above. The March output, it is pointed out, shows an increase of 6,934oz. over that of February. This "almost exactly represents the effect of the extra day's work in the month, the stoppage of the Comet and Kleinfontein being compensated by large increases on the Ferreira, Henry Nourse, and Geldenhuis Deep, and by the declaration from a newcomer—the Roodepoort Deep. The principal increases were as follow:—Robinson, 1,443oz.; Geldenhuis Deep, 890oz.; Simmer and Jack, 883oz.; Henry Nourse, 877oz.; Ferreira, 850oz.; Roodepoort Deep, 750oz.; City and Suburban, 732oz.; Glencairn, 654oz.; May Consolidated, 634oz.; and Wolhuter, 618oz. The decreases were in general insignificant, the only considerable item being the loss of the New Comet output, viz. 1,752oz. The Geldenhuis Deep output is worthy of special notice, as it is understood that March was the first occasion upon which a profit resulted from the Company's operations. "It is with extreme regret," observes the Johannesburg paper, "that we have to record the unhappy misunderstanding which has caused the secession from the general body of the mines to which we have referred. The separate incorporation of seven mines, producing barely one-sixth of the Rand output, whilst depriving these mines of the co-operation of the industry in general, and introducing unnecessary complications and antogonisms into the universal struggle against the parasitic growths which cramp and sap our energies, cannot, we conceive, ever become sufficiently powerful or influential to derive any special benefit from their own unaided efforts. We sincerely trust that the guiding spirits of both the Association and the Chamber will not fail to discern the dangers and pitfalls into which disunion and dissociation will drag the industry, and will vindicate their well-earned reputation for zeal and foresight by timely compromise and reconciliation."

DEATH OF A LEADING PARSEE BROKER.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Byramji Rustomji Baman Beram, the well-known Parsee broker of Bombay. The melancholy event took place, yesterday, at his residence in Middle Colaba. The deceased, who was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death, was highly esteemed in commercial circles. He was a self-made man, and possessed business talents of a very high order. For some time past the deceased had been suffering from affection of the lungs and throat, accompanied by fever. He was under the treatment of Dr. Sydney-Smith and Dr. Arnott. About two months ago, Mr. Byramji suffered a great loss in the death of his wife, and this preyed upon his mind. On Tuesday his illness took a serious turn. All that science and medicine could do to save him was done, but he succumbed to the malady, and breathed his last yesterday morning. The deceased had received a fair amount of education in the Elphinstone Institution. He commenced life as a head-clerk to Messrs. Burnstall and Co., and during the share mania of 1864 established himself as a broker. He became a partner with the well-known Parsee broker, Mr. Merwanji Dalal. The joint firm did the business of stock and exchange brokers. Both the partners being men of thorough integrity and vast business capacity, the firm soon came into prominence, and in a few years more they achieved so much success in the business that they were considered the leading native brokers of Bombay. They acted as brokers to several Exchange Banks, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Bengal in buying and selling gold and Government paper. The chief secret of the success of the partners was the perfect harmony and unity that existed between them combined with their superior business knowledge and tact. Their firm also acted as brokers to the well-known firms of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. The deceased was a man of sterling worth and character. Quiet and unostentatious, he always confined himself to his business. He possessed a very amiable and social nature, and was a true friend of the poor. The deceased was well connected, and moved in high Parsee circles. He enjoyed great popularity and respect, and won the good opinion of all with whom he came into contact either in business or private capacity. He leaves behind him an only son and an only daughter. Out of respect to his memory, the exchange share markets were closed yesterday afternoon, The local banks and the share bazaar were also closed in the afternoon. His body was kept in state yesterday, when many of his friends and relations visited the house. The funeral takes place this morning.

FATAL DISPUTE AMONGST HAND LOOM WEAVERS.

AT 7-15 a.m., on Tuesday last, a disturbance took place between two rival sections of Julais (weavers) at Kala Pani, Ripon Road. Immediately on hearing of the disturbance the police proceeded to the spot, and from inquiries made it was ascertained that the wives of Abdoola Mangroo and Hoossein Hakim had a quarrel early in the morning regarding their children. The respective husbands were informed, and they, in their turn, took the matter up, each to support his own wife. While the two were seated opposite each other weaving in a shed adjoining the chawl an altercation ensued between them, and Hoossein, with his two sons, Abdul Rahiman and Abdul Ganny, set upon Abdul Mangroo. A scuffle ensued, and a large number of Julais turned out from their rooms with sticks in their hands each to support his own party. A free fight ensued, with the result, that though Abdulla Mangroo effected his escape unhurt, one Abdoolla Muradan, aged 55 years, was struck on the head with a stick by Rajab Badulla. The old man was knocked down, and was rendered unconscious by the blow. He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he did not regain consciousness, and died at 2-25 p.m. In the confusion Rajab made good his escape, but was pursued by Inspector Mir Roshan Alli, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who proceeded to Coorla with an authority from the Deputy Commissioner of Police and arrested accused at the Coorla Mills. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the deceased by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, and after recording the evidence of the relatives of the deceased and others as to his identity, the inquest was adjourned to enable the house-surgeon to hold a post mortem examination and to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter.

In this case seven weavers were arrested, three of whom were caught red-handed with sticks in their hands by the police. They were all placed before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rajab Badulla charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the rest with being members of an unlawful assembly. The case was remanded for further enquiry.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Osborne, Captain P. Rettie, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Kobe, reports that during the voyage she experienced strong S. W. monsoon from Sumatra to Basses, and then light variable winds.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Booldana, Captain C. Hugill, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, reports having met strong S. W. monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, and strong winds with rain squalls on the Malabar Coast.

FURTHER ARRIVALS FOR SUAKIN.

SURGEON-MAJOR KANGA, I.M.S., and Surgeon-Captain Maddox, I.M.S., of the Suakin General Hospital, reported their arrivals in Bombay yesterday, the former from Secunderabad, and the latter from Calcutta. They will probably proceed to Suakin in a private steamer, together with two other medical officers, and about fifty remaining hospital assistants and men of the General Hospital.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVITY AT MATHERAN.

AN Occasional Correspondent writes:—Every Queen's birthday is celebrated the anniversary of Mahadev's procession, and since the time the temple was renovated and the dharmasala built in the compound at the expense of Sheth Jagmohandas Samaldas, of Bombay, the event has been kept up. This year the torch-light procession was conducted about 7 p.m., on Sunday, the 24th, from the Mahadev Temple, to Ramchandra's (new) temple, to celebrate the event. The grounds in front of the temple and the dharmasala were tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and evergreens, and beautifully illuminated in a novel way with native lamps adjusted on branches of milkbush. The scene presented was a picturesque one. Great rejoicings prevailed among the poor Hindu residents, who formed the procession, led by Messrs. Tribhowandass Varjiwandass, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, Rughanathdas Gopaldas, Vinayakrao Shanker, Ganpatrao Pitale, Chhotalal Karsandas Vakil, Manishanker Gowrishanker Vakil, Raoji B. Patel, Motilal Tribhowandas, solicitor, &c. A good number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen graced the occasion with their presence to witness the ceremony. Mr. Jagmohandas Samaldas offered prizes, which were given away by Mrs. Tribhowandass, to all the boys and girls of the local schools, and dedicated to the temple a German-silver Mukharvind of Shiva, and presented four iron-benches to the dharmasala, in the name of his late lamented wife, Bai Manibai.

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER PO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Po, Captain G. Rapello, sailing on the 28th instant:—

FOR GENOA.

Mr A Weroigg, Mr H Apfelbaum, Mr and Mrs A Fuchteu, Capt E C Barboro, Mr Renzi Giacchino, Mr P Remigio, Capt M D Marco, Mr Natale Falaschini, Mr Y Guiselli, Mr Zibani Bartolo, Mr Bettoni Giacomo, Dr R Pestonjee, Mrs Muller and child.

FOR NAPLES.

Mrs V L Musso, Sigr Ferdde Goyzeula, Mr Angili Adolfo, Mr N Perotti and 2 friends, Revd Y N Levaux, Revd A M Muenzlohre, Mr Angeli Domenico.

FOR SUEZ.—Mrs A Conroy and 1 deck.

AN official communication from the Foreign Office says, it is reported from Kashgar that owing to Tungani disturbances no Chinese black tea is arriving in Urumtsi, and that the price has risen to Rs. 9 a brick, about 5 lbs. Kangra tea is consequently in great demand, and is selling at a rupee per pound. The news is likely to considerably stimulate the export from the Kangra Valley.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE WASTE-WATER METERS.

The Commissioner reported that he had authorised the purchase of details for Deacon's waste-water meters from the Palatine Company; the same being required to keep up the working of the meters. The estimated cost of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose would be debited to the advance for the purchase of water-works stores and fittings.

HIRE OF PUMPING ENGINES.

On the request of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the probable cost of the hire of pumping engines for bursts and other works.

THE SYSTEM OF MAKING COAL CONTRACTS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram moved the following proposition:—"That, in view of the difficulties experienced in the supply of coal purchased by the Municipality, the Standing Committee are of opinion that a trial should be given for the rest of the current year to the system of making forward contracts for the purchase of English coal ready or to arrive alongside from direct importers. Such contracts to be made from time to time, according to requirements for coal, of different monthly shipments, and reported to the Standing Committee accordingly. The coal to be landed and carted away to different depots by a muccadum to be employed for the purpose." He submitted that it was high time the system of purchasing coal for Municipal purposes was placed on a better footing. The present system was undoubtedly an improvement upon the old one of purchasing coal, but there was yet some room for improving it further, as it did not give a free hand to the Commissinor to an extent as he ought to have in the matter. The present system necessitated a delay, which on account of the fluctuating prices of coal operated prejudicially on the purchase of coal by the Municipalty. The Commissioner should be placed in a position to say "yes" or "no" at once when offers were submitted to him.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, speaking in favour of the proposal, remarked that the experimental system suggested by Mr. Fazulbhoy ought to be given a fair trial.

The proposition was put to vote, and carried.

THE MORTUARY RETURNS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether it will be feasible for the Committee to be supplied with a copy of the weekly mortuary return of the city before it is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." He said that it was a matter of regret that the quarterly report from the Health Department was submitted to the Standing Committee five or six months after the period expired. He suggested that the weekly mortuary returns published in the "Government Gazette," which were supplied by the Health Department every Wednesday, should be presented at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, for consideration.

Mr. Rebsch reminded the Committee that a similar demand was made some time ago, and the Executive Officer had shown the difficulty which stood in the way of supplying the figures to the Committee in time to discuss them at their meetings.

Mr. Fazulbhoy saw no practical good in it, even if the figures were supplied to them five minutes before the meeting was held, for it was not possible to discuss them on the spur of the moment.

Mr. Vincent asked what would the Committee discuss? That thirty-six persons died of fever, and thirty of cholera and so on? (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji remarked that if they were supplied with the returns even on the day of the meeting they would be in a position to know how the mortality of the city stood.

Mr. Shroff said that as it was they received the returns when they were stale.

The proposal was agreed to.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Committee next discussed report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1895, already published in these columns.

Dr. Viegas remarked that this report was a very valuable document. The Health Officer regretted the delay in the matter of the completion of the drainage at Cumballa Hill, and in connection with that Dr. Viegas drew attention of the Commissioner to the serious nuisance caused by the choke drains on the Elphinstone Estate. He had drawn the attention of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, to the subject, but the matter was not yet set right. At several places in the Argyle Road, Broach and Surat Streets the gulleys were full of sullage water four or five feet deep, which overflowed on to the footpath. Those drains ought to be soon put in order, because there were many chances of the public health being seriously affected thereby. In localities where drains were constructed, several rooms were already vacated by the occupants, and if matters were not soon set right there would be a general exodus of the residents of those localities. Referring to the reclamation on the flats, Dr. Viegas suggested that the Committee appointed to devise means to dispose of town sweepings should be asked to hurry on their report. Dr. Viegas agreed with the Health Officer in the remarks made by him in his communication with the Forest Department, regarding the quantity of long grass and scamb just above the Tansa lake which must soon rot, and washed down into the lake. The grounds surrounding the lake must be cleared before the monsoon set in.

Mr. Rebsch should have very much preferred the Health Officer to have suggested means to diminish or remove the nuisance rather than only to have prophesied that the reclamation on the flats would seriously affect public health. Mr. Rebsch suggested that it was quite necessary to completely cover the refuse with a thick layer of earth.

Mr. Vincent pointed out that in different parts of the town there were stinking pools of water—he meant the quarry holes—which were used for murders, suicides—(Laughter),—and all sorts of crimes by the lower order. He had seen them so used. (Laughter.) He suggested that the Municipal Commissioner should be empowered to prevent the owners of the quarries from digging or blasting beyond certain depths.

Dr. Katrak pointed out that the Health Officer had made a startling announcement with regard to the possibility of forest fever germs being brought into the city by water from Tansa, Vehar, and Tulsi lakes. The water-supply of Bombay should be above suspecion, and it should be ascertained if the fever in question was due to the water being impregnated with decomposed vegetation. Dr. Katrak next referred to the high mortality among Parsees living at Girgaum, Khetwady, &c., and suggested that it was worth while for the Health Officer to ascertain if the high mortality among this community was due to cholera and diarrhœa brought on by the use of well water made use of by the Parsees during the performance of certain religious ceremonies.

It was then proposed that the report be forwarded to the Corporation.

Dr. Katrak moved a rider to this that the attention of the Corporation be drawn to the opinion expressed by the Health Officer as to the possibility of fever germs being carried by water into Bombay, the Committee being of opinion that the matter needed a more careful consideration.

It was pointed out that the report would be fully discussed at the meeting of the Corporation, and that the rider was surperfluous. It was dropped, and it was resolved to pass on the Health Officer's report to the Corporation.

COMPLAINT FOR INADEQUATE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered letter to the Chairman, dated 22nd instant, from Mr. Sha Motilal Hurgowandas, complaining of the inadequate water-supply to the building owned by him and situate at Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

After some discussion, Mr. Rebsch proposed that Mr. Motilal be informed that the Municipality was bound to supply water on the ground floor and not on the upper storeys.

The Chairman: Then people living on the upper floors might decline to pay water-tax.

Mr. Vincent remarked that people might choose to live in houses ten storeys high, but the Municipality was not bound to give an adequate supply of water on the uppermost storey.

It was then resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of report.

The statement of water-supply being laid on the table,

Dr. Viegas remarked that complaints were made that there was a very inadequate supply of water to people living in Tindal Street, Nishunpada Road, and Samuel Street, and Dongree.

Mr. Shroff: There is more water than required at Parel, which made it unhealthy, as it is waterlogged.

Dr. Katrak: The morcality there is only 21 per thousand.

The statement was recorded, and the Committee adjourned after transacting some more business.

"WHEN we have a fallacy in Scotland," said Mr. Thomas Shaw, M. P., in the course of a bright and convincing speech at the Liberation Society's meeting the other night "we stick a joke in it, and the thing explodes." He gave an example, associated with the "fallacy" of the "open door" of the Established Church. A minister once submitted an account for tithes to a blacksmith, whose exclamation "But I don't go to your church!" was met by the rejoinder "No, but the door of my church is always open." Next day the blacksmith submitted an account for shoeing to the minister, whose exclmation "But my horses are not shod at your smithy!" was met with the rejoinder "No, but the door of my smithy is always open."

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH BENGAL COAL FIELDS.

A MEETING of colliery owners and others interested in the proposal to connect the coal fields of Bengal with Calcutta, via Midnapur, was held in the Municipal Office, Raniganj, on 21st instant. The meeting was a large one, and included representatives from nearly all the European and Native-owned collieries in the district, as well as the principal merchants interested in the general trade of Raniganj and Bankura.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. Walmsley, Sub-divisional Officer, who stated that the meeting had been convened by him in accordance with instructions received, and in order that the views of those in the Raniganj District who were interested in the districts through wich either of the proposed lines would pass, might be obtained. He submitted a plan showing the proposals put forward respectively by the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railway Companies, and invited an expression of opinion fom those present on the merits of the two schemes.

Mr. A. Mackinnon, representing the Equitable Coal Company, said that the matter of an alternative line of railway from the coal fields to Calcutta had recently engaged the attention of the Indian Mining Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the latter having been asked by Government to convey their views on the subject. A choice of two routes was offered. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, he said, proposed to construct a line from Midnadur (joining there with the East Cost Railway to Calcutta) to Bankura District, across their main line at Anara, and so on up-country through Jherria, beyond which it was not at present necessary to trace it. The East Indian Railway scheme provided for a branch line from Raniganj to Bankura, and thence to Midnapur, or, as an alternative, a branch from the Bengal-Nagpur main line at Murulia, to Bankura and Midnapur, where it would join the East Cost Railway; and it was for the meeting to decide which of these routes they should support. He said that the Mining Association, on a reference from the Chamber, of Commerce, had discussed this matter very fully and decided that they should accord their support to the proposed line from a central point near Murulia, via Bankura to Midnapur, with an extension to Jherria, and strongly recommended that this line should be constructed and worked by and as a part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system.

The Chamber of Commerce, which numbered among its members representatives of every industry in Bengal, had also, he said, given the different projects full consideration, and resolved that the line from Murulia to Midnapur should have the support of the Chamber if it were to be extended to Jherria, and with a branch to the centre of the Raniganj field, and the Chamber was strongly of opinion that such a line should be taken in hand at once, and that it should from an integral part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system. On this latter point, he remarked, the Chamber desired to place especial stress. He hoped that the meeting would, in the interests of the trade, see their way to endorse and accept the views set forth by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and by the Indian Mining Association, and he, therefore, proposed the following resolution, viz:—

"That this meeting recommends, in the interests of the coal industry of Bengal, that the proposed line of Railway to connect Midnapar (the point of junction with the East Coast Railway) with Bankura and the coal fields of the province should be constructed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, and form an integral part of that Railway Company's system."

Mr. H. Macleod said that, as representing the Bengal Coal Company, he had to express concurrence with the remarks which Mr. Mackinnon had just made. The interests of his Company, he pointed out, were spread over the districts of Burdwan, Manbhum and Hazaribagh, and his Directors, in considering the proposed alternative route from the coal fields to Calcutta, were guided, to a great extent, by the bearing such a route would have on the coal export trade. It was generally conceded, he said, that the quality of Raniganj coal was not such as would render an export trade in it remunerative, and he looked to the collieries on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway mineral system as likely to be the principal centres from which coal for export would be taken in the future. Collieries which, he pointed out, had for many years enjoyed but a precarious existence owing to the cost of carting their coal to Barakar, some three or four miles distant, were called into activity by the advent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which had ever shewn itself to be alive to, and desirous of, fostering the coal trade of Bengal. He had, therefore, much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Mackinnon.

A discussion ensued principally among the Native colliery owners and merchants, the latter of whom were interested wholly in the Raniganj-Bankura trade. These latter favoured the Raniganj-Bankura section of the line only, where their trade lay, and took no interest in any other, but recognized that, in the supporting of the opinions already quoted, would lie the best chance of ultimately securing such a line.

As no other remarks were offered, the Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH, writes the sporting correspondent of a home paper, the cricket season—leaving the Easter Monday match at Nottingham out of the reckoning—is only three days old, two or three notable things have already been done. In the first place Mr. W. G. Grace has led off with a score of 108 for the Gloucestershire eleven against the Colts of the country. Last year also he treated the Colts to a three figure innings, and the friends of the once all-conquering county—only a twelvemonth ago in the very depths of despondency—will certainly regard the coincidence as highly encouraging. In itself there is, of course, nothing remarkable in a great batsman scoring heavily off moderate bowling, but even Mr. Grace does not get hundreds at the beginning of the season against any bowling unless he is really in form—more especially with twenty-two men in the field. Just at present no doubt Mr. Grace is more than usually keen on the game. He was immensely flattered, as he well might be, at the National Testimonial in his honour, and he was delighted, not only with his own wonderful batting last season, but with the restoration of Gloucestershire to a high place among the counties. It would be too much to expect him this year to repeat his performances of 1895, but he is evidently bent on doing something out of the common. We hear that he has been practising regularly at Bristol lately.

Anticipating his captain by twenty-four hours, one of the youngest of the Gloucestershire cricketers has also been strongly in evidence. In other words, Mr. G. L. Jessop made 102 in the Freshmen's match at Cambridge. This was a startling commencement to his University career, but even more remarkable than the score itself was the fact that he obtained his runs in just over an hour. There is perhaps no hitter more fearless at present before the public. It is very rarely indeed that a circketer who has so fully proved his capacity in the best matches goes up to either of the Universities, and, barring accident, Mr. Jessop is bound to be in the Cambridge eleven this season. Indeed, with his batting, his excellent fast bowling, and his fine fielding he will probably be the best all-round man in the team. His rise has been rapid, for two years ago he was quite unknown outside the narrow circle of local cricket in Cheltenham. Last summer he was a month at Beccles College, and his doings for the College team—made up of master and pupils—were astounding. In thirteen innings—five times not out—he scored 1,058 runs, and 100 wickets fell to him at a cost of less than 2½ runs each.

Mr. J. H. Stogdon—last year's captain at Harrow—also started well at Cambridge in the Freshmen's match, scoring 33 and 62. These two innings and his school reputation—he made 124 against Eton at Lord's it will be remembered—will no doubt ensure his being tried again at the earliest opportunity. As a school batsman he had great qualities, his coolness and defence when Harrow were desperately pushed to avoid defeat in the last stage of the big match being quite as remarkable as his hitting in the first innings.

The Australians have not started their practice with the best of good fortune. For the time being Graham is laid aside by illness, and though he is reported to be making good progress, there is little probability of his playing in the first few matches. A second misfortune was the painful accident that Gregory met with at Mitcham. He is, we understand, rapidly recovering, but he has had to keep to his bed—not quite the best preparation for a match at Sheffield Park.

The practice at Mitcham has scarcely been of a character to call for detailed criticism, but Iredale's batting has certainly created a favourable impression. Reports from Australia were unanimous in saying that he played in fine style, and he does not belie his reputation. It would be absurd—with nine new men in the team—for anyone who has not been in Australia to indulge in prophecy as to the results of the tour till the players have been seen in a match. At present we can form only the vaguest ideas about the fielding, and are absolutely in the dark as to the powers of the new wicket-keepers. Even as regards batting and bowling the evidence of practice at the nets is by no means trustworthy. Three years ago no member of Blackham's eleven batted worse at practice than Graham, but as soon as the matches began he was brilliantly successful.

We notice that at least one Australian critic takes by no means a sanguine view as to the prospects of the team. Thomas Horan—the famous Victorian batsman who was here in 1878 and 1882—writes in the "Australasian:—"I do not wish to be pessimistic, but my opinion undoubtedly is that our team is not strong enough to wrest the laurels from England. Iredale looks upon the team as the best since 1882. It is not. But if all the men play in form they will come out, I think, with a good record."

The Surrey Club's Dinner to the Australians at the Oval, was in every way a most pleasant and successful gathering. While apologising repeatedly for his own short-comings, General Marshall proved a most capable substitute for Sir Richard Webster as chairman. Nothing, indeed, could have been better in

taste and feeling than his speech in proposing the toast of the evening—" The Australian Team." Lord Harris spoke admirably in responding for the visitors, and Mr. H. Trott, the Australian captain—though, like the chairman, he expressed a poor opinion of his own powers as an orator—contrived to make some very happy and humorous points.

To Mr. Henry Perkins fell the task of proposing "The Surrey County Club," and in doing so he took occasion to refer to the days, now far distant, when he played at the Oval for Cambridgeshire against Surrey. After a somewhat gratuitous sneer at county cricket as at present conducted, he drew such a rose-coloured picture of the Surrey and Cambridgeshire match in 1861 that some among his listeners may have fancied we had gone back instead of forward, and that the early ,60's were the golden age.

Mr. Perkins no doubt spoke with perfect sincerity, but it is only right to remind him that there was a reverse side to his picture. The game he looked back upon so lovingly was a memorable one—the records of the period furnish abundant proof of that—but two years afterwards the Surrey and Cambridgeshire match at the Oval had to be abandoned. The notorious schism which for a long time kept some of the best Northern professionals away from the Oval, had begun, and extreme bitterness of feeling prevailed. Hayward, Carpenter, and Tarrant—the three great cricketers who had made Cambridgeshire—preferred playing for the All England Eleven against local twenty-twos to assisting their county on the Surrey ground, and without their help nothing could be done. The Cambridgeshire County Club, as then constituted, lived on in a not very vigorous fashion for several years longer—and at last—in 1871 if we remember rightly—in token that old quarrels had been forgotten, the Surrey match at the Oval was revived. The old glories, however, had departed. Carpenter was still great—there have been few more certain run-getters on all wickets—but Tarrant was dead, and Hayward, though he did well on that particular occasion, was no longer the best bat in England.

The season began in earnest the other day, the M.C.C. playing Notts at Lord's, Surrey playing Warwickshire at the Oval, and, most important of all, Yorkshire meeting Lancashire at Old Trafford. It is unfortunate that the two northern counties should come together before the players are in full practice, but the early date could not be avoided. There was a serious difference of opinion between the two committees in the autumn—arising out of the fact that Yorkshire had arranged to play the Australians instead of Lancashire on Whit-Monday—and by the time the difficulty had been surmounted at the secretaries' meeting at Lord's in December, the 4th of May was the best day that could be secured.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the advent of the monsoon, we shall find our enthusiastic cricketers again take kindly to the leather and the willow, which they have mostly parted company with in these rather enervating days. The Cooperage once more will be converted into a football ground, to the intense amusement of the sight-seers, and to the not less intense enjoyment of the players themselves. Now, much as our Parsi friends might indulge in their game of cricket, there is no reason why some of them should not divert their physical energies to football, if only to break the dull, unbroken monotony. Competition and proficiency apart, it is much to be regretted that so noble, manly, and health-giving a game has not yet found a favourable reception with them. Be the Rugby game what it might, I fail to see why Association football should not be a great favourite. One need not insure (as seems to be the common belief) his life and limbs, before entering the playground: tact, skill, a cool head, and agility of movement prevail over mere brute force here as everywhere. Again, in the understanding of the game there would be very little difficulty, especially when our English masters in cricket, it is to be hoped, will not grudge being our masters in football as well. It is passing strange why the Parsi Gymkhana have not yet travelled out of the deep-cut rut of tennis and cricket in search of other sports, more attractive at least, if not more beneficial. I may perhaps be justly snubbed for ignoring the existence of a Parsi football club brought into being of late, but I shall only wonder if it has not sunk into nonentity again—so largely patronised by those that ought to, this same! The above observations, inasmuch, sir, as they appertain to an entire community, will not, I hope, be deemed unworthy of a small space in your valued paper.—Yours, &c.,

May 27. A. E. S.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th May:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 104, dated 7th May 1896, sanctioning the Supplementary Budget Estimate for 1895-96, and stating that Government concur with the Accountant-General that the Trustees should report to Government expenditure sanctioned on works in excess of Rs. 5,000 in each case and not provided for in the original budget, explaining the circumstances under which the necessity for the unforeseen expenditure has arisen, and indicating the source from which funds will be made available and that the items of expenditure so sanctioned should be incorporated in the Supplementary Estimate in accordance with the orders passed in 1889.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 1368, dated 4th May 1896, reporting that, under an official notice issued by the Board of Trade in September 1895, setting forth the dangerous properties of liquid ammonia, he deemed it unsafe for such cargo to be deposited in the dock; forwarding a representation from certain importers urging that the precautions taken in packing this cargo are such that there is no risk whatever in handling it, the ammonia being contained in specially-tested steel cylinders strong enough to stand any pressure or handling; and inviting a reference to an article on the subject in a Chemical Trade Journal, dated 28th March 1896, attached to their letter, observing that their representation does not alter the fact that the official notification classes ammonia as dangerous cargo and that he has, therefore, no option but to treat it as such. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee advising that the Docks Superintendent's proceedings be confirmed.

Resolution.—The Docks Superintendent's proceedings are approved.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th April 1896, forwarding a statement showing the expenditure on account of renewal of the principal items of the gear for the Merewether Dry Dock in the five years, 1891-92 to 1895-96; observing that the item affected most by heavy vessels is caps, but in common with all other items except sundries, the cost has increased owing to the greater amount of work done; that blocks were originally spaced four feet centre to centre, but in the middle of the dock for a length of 180 feet they have been placed three feet apart; and as there would be a saving on caps, as well as an advantage to ships, if the arrangements were carried out throughout the whole length of the dock, recommending that the necessary extra blocks be procured at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,160. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 1st May 1896. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee recommending the Engineer's proposal for sanction.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recomended by the Docks Committee. The funds required should be met from the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus, Item 16 Section VIII, of the Budget.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Messrs. W. C. Hughes and C. T. Burke, dated 16th May 1896, rsporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, on the forenoon of that day.

Revenue collections for 1896-97, as compared with those of 1895-96:—

—	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
For May—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 15th May 1896	43,270	54,69[illegible]	5,482	300	1,03,743
From 1st to 15th May 1895	40,236	64,73[illegible]	3,949	377	1,09,292
	Cr. 3,040	Dr. 10,045	Cr. 1,533	Dr. 77	Dr. 5,549
Deficit in previous months	Cr. 2,261	Dr. 14,311	Cr. 849	Dr. 4,744	Dr. 15,945
Total deficit to 15th May 1896	Cr. 5,301	Dr. 24,356	Cr. 2,382	Dr. 4,821	Dr. 21,494

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th May 1896.	Total from 1st to 15th May 1896.	For week ending 15th May 1895.	Total from 1st to 15th May 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	25	149	26	141
" " out of harbour	26	146	25	149
" transported	15	83	11	83
" attended to	2	11	...	9
" warped	..	9	1	16

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has obtained summonses against Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy and two other Borah dealers in kerosine oil, charging them with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in their possession the trade-mark for the purposes of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandize of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, defended the accused.

Three witnesses for the defence were called to prove the custom regarding the sale of the kerosine oil in the bazaar. The first was Lowji Inderji, formerly in the service of the Standard Oil Company. He deposed to the practice of selling kerosine oil and a deduction of the price of the tins and the cases. In cross-examination, witness said he was not dismissed for being wrong in accounts, but for hostility with the salesman of the Standard Oil Co. He, however, admitted that his masters did not give him the certificate he had asked for.

Ebrahimji Allibhoy, a dealer in kerosine oil, at Duncan Road, said that the prevailing custom in in the bazaar was that when a customer came for the purchase of oil with the tins, the price of the tins, according to the market rates of the day, was deducted from the price of the purchase effected. The usual price of a tin at that time, the witness said, was three to four annas, and the reduction now in the price was owing to the Bulk Oil Installation, by Messrs. Graham and Co. He had sold tins at Rs. 25 per hundred, and had entries in his book to that effect. Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that he had not purchased or sold a tin for four annas singly.

Hunsraj Khairaj deposed to knowing the last witness for the past eight months. He was present in court on the last occasion, when Sadashiv Patel was shown not to him. He had seen Patel on two or three occasions in the shop of the accused, Fida Alli.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that he knew Patel as he was called by that name, but he had nothing to do with the dealings of the accused Fida Alli or Patel.

Noorbhai, the first accused, in making further statement to the court, said that between the 17th December last and the execution of the warrant he had not purchased "snow-flake" oil, and in support of the statement he wished to put in his signature book.

The book was allowed to be put in as an exhibit in the case.

At the close of the case for the defence Mr. Acworth, in addressing the court on behalf of the accused in the first case, said that the prosecution was most unfair as his client was debarred from giving evidence for himself. Had the prosecution adopted the usual course, and asked for an explanation, his client would have been most willing to supply all the information the prosecutors wanted. In this case the accused man had purchased kerosine oil in three lots at a time when the price was low, and thus he was able to sell it in retail at a price under the market value at the time. The charge against his client was based merely on the legal presumption that one who sold at an under-value had done so with intent to defraud.

Mr. Brown, on the first case said that the oil seized was examined, and it was proved that the accused was selling some bogus oil, and passing the same as "snow flake" oil. What was not "snow flake" was offered as "snow flake," and the marks on the tins and the band on the cases were sufficient to delude any purchaser. The offence, Mr. Brown said, was complete under the Criminal Code and the Trade Mark Act. The offence was not against any particular individual, but was against the society in general and the manufacture, and the court had to see that the accused had or had not taken due care and caution. The accused was not able to prove that at the time he had purchased the tins he was taken in, and even he was not able to show that he had purchased the oil from any respectable merchant of position.

In the second case, Mr. Acworth said that his clients were handicapped in giving evidence in their own favour. In this case, Mr. Acworth said, the practice was clear and a deduction was allowed to purchasers bringing their own tins. The margin of profit in the second case was two annas, which was a reasonable margin.

Mr. Brown, interposing, asked how the margin was arrived at. Mr. Acworth here showed how he had calculated the margin of profit.

Mr. Acworth, continuing, said that in the second case only one tin was found in the shop of the accused, and the only evidence against them was of Makan Patel. Mr. Acworth contended that no charge of fraud was made out in the case, and the accused should be discharged.

Mr. Brown, for the prosecution, contended that one tin of bogus oil was found in this case, and the false tin found had great importance. The question for the court to consider was, whether the accused had bought the tin as genuine. The accused in the case had not been able to show to the court satisfactorily that the tin seized was purchased by them as a genuine "snow flake" oil tin. In this case a chit for the purchase of the oil was produced. It was taken out in the name of one Hassan Alli, who was not even called as a witness to prove the genuineness of the transaction. Under the circumstances Mr. Brown asked the court to convict the accused on the charge laid against them.

His Worship intimated that he would give the judgment in the case to-day, at 3 p.m.

THE X RAYS MADE VISIBLE.

THE X rays are becoming less modest. They have actually condescended now to reveal themselves to the naked eye. So at least (if we may trust the Standard's Berlin correspondent) says Dr. Brandes, of the University of Halle. Dr. Brandes resolved to test the effect of Rontgen's rays on lenseless eyes. There are many people who have had the lenses of their eyes removed as a remedy for extreme short-sightedness or for cataract. A girl, who had had this operation performed on both eyes, but in whose right eye a remnant of the lens had been left, allowed the experiment to be tried upon her. Professor Dorn, whom Dr. Brandes had interested in the investigation, subjected the girl quite unexpectedly to the rays, and when the strong current passed through the tube which had been totally darkened, she declared that she saw light with her left eye. Professors Dorn and Brandes at first thought it possible that a spark had leaped across, but when this had been rendered impossible, the girl continued to declare that she saw light. On further trying the experiment, the two savants saw the light too. They then continued their investigations, and ascertained that Rontgen's rays really affect the retina. If we place our head, completely enclosed in an entirely opaque vessel, near the source of the rays, we see light even with the closed eyes, and we see it most clearly at the periphery. Moreover, we continue to see it even when a large aluminium plate, which would completely exclude electric rays, is placed between a Hittorf tube and the eye. Utter darkness, on the other hand, results if a thick pane of glass, which, as is well known is only in a very slight degree penetrable by Rontgen's rays, is placed between the tube and the closed or covered eye. Herren Dorn and Brandes hope to ascertain by further experiments whether Rontgen's rays can directly affect the nervous parts of the eye, or whether they only render parts of the interior of the eye fluorescent and thus indirectly create the impression of light.

SCARCELY two months ago Act No. XI. of 1896, amending the Leagal Practitioners Act of 1879 became law. It is refreshing to know that in the N.-W. Provinces, remarks the Allhabad paper, at any rate it is not intended to allow the new Act to become a dead letter like its predecessor. To the Allahabad High Court belongs the credit of being the first to take the field, armed with the wider powers of the recent legislation, against *dalali*. The results will be interesting to watch. Under the new Act, a high Court whenever satisfied after inquiry, by general repute or otherwise, that a particular individual is a tout, is empowered to call on him to show cause why his name should not be entered on the black list of touts. This list is forwarded to all Subordinate Courts, and all persons named in it are debarred from frequenting the precincts of any court. So runs the order; but it is not quite easy to see how it is to be enforced, or what is the sanction for its infringement. This however is really a minor detail, because once on the list the tout is rendered harmless. Henceforth any legal practitioner (except apparently a barrister or advocate, whom the Legislature in its wisdom presumes above such suspicion) who takes legal work from a "tout" is liable to be debarred merely for so doing, and the onus of proving that he was ignorant of dealing with a proclaimed tout lies on him. In almost every other investigation of a "criminal" as opposed to a "civil" nature—and surely an inquiry which if it goes against the accused prevents him thereafter from exercising his profession must be regarded in the category of criminal rather than civil proceedings—it is for the prosecution to prove that the opposite party is guilty, and the presumption is that until his guilt is proved he is innocent. Here it is otherwise. And herein perhaps lies the real weakness of the new law, for in proportion as a law is stringent the courts are reluctant to enforce it. This however is a problem for the future.

MRS. LANGTRY'S STOLEN JEWELS.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS FROM THE BANK.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, the cause, Langtry v. The Union Bank of London, was appointed to come on for trial in the Queen's Bench Division on May 5. The judge entered the Court shortly after eleven o'clock, he having been detained elsewhere giving judgment. The jury to try the cause had already been called into the box. The court was densely crowded, and there were small crowds of people about the doors who could not be admitted for want of room. The plaintiff was Mrs. Emilie Charlotte Langtry, the actress, and in her statement of claim she thus set out her case. For the last 15 years she had, she said, had an account at the Sloane-street branch of the defendants' bank, and about four years back she opened a second account at their Holborn branch. During the whole period she was in the habit of delivering to the defendants bonds, securities, jewellery and other valuables for safe custody. On the 22nd August, 1895, she delivered to the defendants at their Sloane-street branch a tin box, which contained jewellery of the value of 35,000l, or thereabouts, and the defendants, by reason of the plaintiff being a customer of the bank, became bailees for hire of the jewellery. There were a good number of separate items of jewellery, the different items varying in value from 50l. to 4,200l., 5,000l., and 7,500l., the last-mentioned sum being the price put upon a ruby and diamond tiara. It was further said that on the 24th August last the defendants redelivered the box and its contents to some person unknown to the plaintiff, and who had no authority from her to receive it. It was alleged that it was as between the plaintiff and the defendants incident and accessory to their business as plaintiff's bankers, that they should be bailees for hire of the box and its contents. The defendants, in answer to this pleaded that the universal custom was that customers of banks were permitted, for their own convenience, to deposit papers, boxes, and other packages which the bankers received without notice of their specific contents or value, gratuitously and without consideration to themselves directly or indirectly, and solely upon the terms that they should be under no liability in respect of the custody and return thereof, except for gross negligence. It was upon these terms that they received the box now in question without knowledge of its contents, as gratuitous bailees. It was upon these conflicting statements that the question was raised whether the defendants could be held liable for the loss of the jewels.

There were accommodated with seats upon the bench the Earl of Coventry, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Asquith, and Mr. Justice Windeyer, of New South Wales; whilst in the private gallery were Lady Reid and Lady Clarke.

Sir R. T. Reid, Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. Eldon Bankes were for the plaintiff; and Sir E. Clarke, Mr. Bigham, Q.C., Mr. Carson, Q.C., and Mr. J. A. Hamilton for the defendants.

Between these learned gentlemen and their clients there had been conferences before the entrance of the judge, and these conferences ended in a ssttlement being arrived at.

Sir E. Clarke, upon the judge taking his seat, said that he with his learned friends appeared on behalf of the defendants, and it had become his duty to inform his lordship that it would not be necessary for himself and the jury to try the case. The action was one which involved very serious consequences to the Bank, and the Bank would certainly not have submitted to any verdict or judgment between them that would involve the imputation of negligence upon any officer of the Bank or carry with it the assertion of a larger responsibility than the Bank undertook. They could not also have submitted to any terms of compromise without the fullest consideration of the law and also of the facts which bore upon the case. But there could be no doubt that Mrs. Langtry, a customer of the Bank, had suffered a very considerable loss, and therefore those who represented the Bank had thought it right that they should contribute towards that loss. Terms of settlement had been proposed and accepted to end the litigation. There would be judgment for the defendants in reference to the loss of the box and its contents, without costs, the defendants to pay the plaintiff 10,000l., the jewellery to remain the property of the plantiff, and if jewels were recovered to the value of 25,000l. then the 10,000l. to go back to the Bank. The value of all the jewels was to be taken at 35,000l.

Sir R. Reid said that he, with his learned friends, had advised Mrs. Langtry to accept this sum of 10,000l. in settlement rather than incur the risks of a protracted litigation, even with the possible honour of solving some nice points of law.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—Always an object of ambition. (Laughter.)

Sir R. Reid—Mrs. Langtry, however, had no ambition to fix the construction of the laws of the country at her own cost.

Mr. Justice Hawkins thought that the jury would be satisfied with the result, and therefore he supposed that everybody else should be satisfied.

There was judgment for the defendants by consent for the 10,000l. upon the terms which had been stated.

WOMAN IN THE NEW AGE.

LORD SALISBURY, in his recent address to the Primrose dames, confessed (much to his honour) that he was one of those who thought that "women had not the voice they ought to have in the selection of the representatives of the people." It is a pity that some Primrose dame did not seize the opportunity of suggesting that a beginning should be made with the League itself. For the dames are not mistresses of their own League. At election time, the dames are pulled by the party wires. The Liberal women keep the wire-puller in proper subjection. Says our historian: ("Women in English Life." By Georgiana Hill. 2 vols. Bentley. 1896.) Instead of the members at elections times awaiting the directions of the party wire-pullers, these gentlemen have to go to the Federation and ask for their co-operation and support. It is a standing rule that no candidate whose moral character will not bear investigation is to be supported, whatever his claims as a public man. The Federation is solely a womens organisation. . . . The Federation is a greater educating power than the Primrose League, for it conduces to independence of thought and action, and teaches women self-reliance. The whole organization is managed entirely by women. It was initiated, founded, and is carried on by women, among women; and the weight which it carries with the Liberal party is a proof of the efficiency of the management, and the potency of its action. The, Dames, and Lord Salisbury, say that their League is obliterating distinction of rank. Our lady historian says (quite correctly) that the Women's Liberal Federation has outstripped the League in that direction.

At one of the great annual meetings of the Federation which take place in the spiring, some of the country delegates begged that the meeting should not extend beyond two days, for, as they explained to one of the honorary secretaries, Mrs. Broadley Reid, they can cook enough to last the household for the two days, and leave things ship-shape, but a third night away puts a strain on the domestic management.

"Women in English Life," the excellent work from which we have quoted the preceding passages, begins with mediæval times and ends with the present day. Its description of the mediæval period shows how and why women were more independent and influential then than in the two centuries following the Reformation. In business, in the various crafts and professions, in learning, in trades guilds, women filled, during the Middle Age, responsible and leading positions which, after the eclipse of the seventeenth century, and the sentimental vacuity of the eighteenth, they began to recover in the nineteenth. In dealing with this process of decay and revival, the author of these two volumes writes with a fine impartiality and a scientific grasp of facts. A strong point in the pre-Reformation Church was the employment of women in social work. The weak point in the post-Reformation Church was the neglect of this powerful agency, a neglect which, in the Anglican Church, sank at last into absolute disregard of every social interest. If ever there was a Church of dumb dogs, it was the Anglican Church of the eighteenth century. Women's opportunity came with the Nineteenth Century Humanitarian, or Philanthropic, movement, as our authoress variously calls it. Either adjective, applied to this secular movement, must be used in the most comprehensive sense, if used at all. A narrowly special use of the words has already spoiled them for service as generic designations. The nineteenth century movement might be called a new Humanism, distinguished by its specially ethical character from the earlier Renaissance, which was specially intellectual. However, the nineteenth century "movement" is "humanitarian," "philanthropic," and the many-sided, ubiquitous, decisive part which women play in it is one of the most extraordinary developments in the world's history. Most of the second volume is occupied with the amazing expansion of women's influence and activities during the Victorian era. It contains admirable chapters on the ideas prevalent in Jane Austen's time on the "proper sphere" for women; on the modern great lady; on women travellers and explorers; on the new education for women; on women in literature, the arts, trade, the professions, State employment, hospitals, and politics. The chapter on Woman as Doctor is a capital piece of historical description. The position of women as medical students is astonishingly different from what it was a quarter of a century ago, when Miss Jex-Blake and her three lady friends were told by Professor Laycock, of Edinburgh, that he could not "imagine any decent woman wishing to study medicine," and that "as for any lady, that was out of the question," and when the same young ladies were pelted by the "gentlmen" students of the Scotch capital—and with words even fouler than their mud. Mrs. Hill's readers will find it hard to imagine the mental attitude of the R. A. 's, who only thirty-five years ago opposed Sir Charles Eastlakes proposal for the admission of lady students to the Academy Schools.

THE GOLD AND SILVER RESERVES OF THE AMERICAN BANKS.

SOME anxiety has been expressed on this side of the Atlantic, writes the "Manchester Guardian," as to the proportions of gold and silver in the specie reserves of the American banks. Hitherto the strain of any large export movement of gold has had to be borne, under the existing currency conditions, by the Treasury. It has been frequently urged by the New York papers, however, that there is an abundance of gold in the banks which would be available as an additional reserve if, by some new banking scheme, the onus of providing gold for export could be removed from the Treasury to the banks. There has, however, been considerable scepticism on this point, an opinion having prevailed in certain quarters that a large portion of the specie reserves shown in the bank reports is silver money, which would, of course, not be available for remittance abroad. The New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" has taken up this qusstion, and in an article entitled "Gold in sight in the United States" urges that the apprehension expressed is without foundation. The truth is, the "Chronicle" maintains, that very little silver is held by the banks in any part of the country; enven the banks in the States known as silver States never report much of that metal as held by them. Five times per annum the national banks have to report the particulars of their reserves to the Comptroller of the Currency. The latest returns were made at the end of February, and they showed that the gold holdings of the national banks amounted at that time to 156,894,031 dols., or, in round figures, roughly £31,500,000. On the other hand, the holdings of silver amounted to only 13,254,059 dols., or £2,650,000 at par. Thus the silver proportion was only about 8 per cent of the total amount of specie held. These totals include the returns from 3,699 banks, with an aggregate capital of 656,994915, dols.,or, say, £131,000,000 and a surplus of 247,178,189 dols., or say, about £50,000,000. It is admitted that there are no complete statistics of the holdings of the State banks as distinct from the national banks; but the "Chronicle" estimates that their specie reserves were about 40,000,000 dols. in the aggregate at the same date as the foregoing; and, assuming that they held about the same proportion of silver, this would show an additional £7,300.000 in gold. The total amount of gold held in reserve in the two classes of American banks is therefore assumed to be about £39,000,000 in round figures. It will not escape notice that though the relative proportion of silver held may be small, the aggregate amount of gold in all the banks is very considerably less than the amount of the yellow metal in either the Bank of England or the Bank of France alone, and that it is spread over a vastly greater area of country than either England or France. Even if we add the Treasury gold reserve, reported on the same date to be 123,962,979 dols., the total is only about £64,000,000 at the outside, or about £16,000,000 more than the amount stored in the Bank of England, and £14,000,000 less than the amount in the Bank of France.

About £4,000,069 of gold held in the United States Treasury against the gold certificats out is not included id the preceding statement of the Treasury's reserve, as it is specially ear-marked against the certificates and cannot be regarded as free gold available for the redemption of the Government notes in circulaation. There is, of course, the new gold, produced at the rate, it is estimated, of about £800,000 per month. It is assumed that only about £170,000 of this is consumed in the arts per month. It is difficult, however, to place any reliance on such an estimate of consumption, and there is the wear and tear and loss to be taken into account as well, the constant increase of population, and the filtering away of coin carried in the pockets of travellers or in various other ways. It may be true that there is a portion of the production which tends to swell the stock held as money or to make good the withdrawals for export. But, after all, the main fact is that there is but one central reserve, that of the Treasury, in the country. The amounts distributed amongst the banks throughout the vast extent of the United States can no more be relied on as "emergency" gold than the till money distributed throughout Great Britain, as they would certainly tend to go quickly out of sight should the one central reserve be in danger of depletion, or at the best would only be available at a continually rising premium.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD'S LATEST.

A NOVEL from the pen of Mr. Marion Crawford is always welcome; it is doubly welcome to us when its setting is Italy. The scene of "Adam Johnstone's Son (1 vol., Macmillan) just out is laid at Amalfi, and an atmosphere of romance pervades the story. The book is essentially a study of youth. Its terrible directness, the uncompromising rigidity of its attitude towards right and wrong, the result of its habit of packing all life into a nutshell, its almost inhuman innocence, are all exemplified in the person of Clare Bowring. "Old Lucifer, fallen, crushed, and damned, knows the worth of forgiveness—not young Michael, flintily hard and monumentally upright in his steel coat; a terror to the devil himself. Clare is nineteen. She and her mother are all in all to each other. They have no home in England, and live principally in Italy. There is a history in Mrs. Bowring's past, of which the daughter knows nothing, but which is written in a delicate tracery of "little torture-lines" on the refined faded face. When the story begins the hotel where the two ladies are staying is invaded by a party of smart people from a yacht. Conspicuous among these is Brook Johnstone, a good-looking, good-humoured young fellow, and "Lady Fan," who orders him about as if he were her servant. That evening, as Clare is sitting unseen and unnoticed in the shadow of a great cross, standing in a deep recess of the overhanging rocks, the two come out into the moonlight, and their talk and demeanour give her a first glimpse into "real life." Mr. Crawford has skilfully managed the well-worn device of making his heroine play the part of unwilling eavesdropper. He gives good reason why Clare, who, before she is aware of it, is in possession of Lady Fan's secret, has not the moral courage to make her presence known. The innocent girl gathers that the young man had been making love to this married woman, and won her love, and promised to marry her if she could get a divorce. Now he treats the whole affair lightly, tells Lady Fan he would not marry her if she were free, and that "we have been very fond of each others in our careless way, but we have not loved each other." Clare, after they leave, returns to her mother a sadder if not a wiser woman. Lady Fan's manner perplexed her, and she is ready to admit that it was very wrong to have talked of marriage before getting divorced. But the woman's thoughtlessness or wickedness "sank into insignificance before the cynical heartlessness of the man." The next morning all the visitors have left except Brook, who remains beind to await the arrival at Amalfi of his father and mother. It goes without saying that he falls in love with Clare. He is a brave, kind young fellow, not over clever, gentle in manner, and boyishly frank of speech. Clare, who felt that after what she has seen the young man "could never interest her under any imaginable circumstances," is determined to remain firm in her hatred of what she considers his cowardice and cynicism. She drifts, however, into close comrade ship with him, and the charm of the old sea-girt city is a fit setting for the comedy of love these young people play. The complications that arise between them are developed with unforced humour and pathos. There comes a day when Clare has, with chagrin, to admit to herself that personally she likes Brook very much, while impersonally she hates and despises him. The tragic shadow of the past takes a darker and more definite form when Sir Adam Johnstone appears on the scene. It is Brook's father who broke the heart of Clare's mother. What was the nature of the relationship between them, it is not for us to tell. The sketch of "the outspoken, truthful old rake," and that of his ever-forgiving wife, the portly, rosy-faced, soft-souled woman, who takes a great liking to Mrs. Bowring, are done with a great distinction of touch and with no little truth to human nature. Mr. Crawford has written stories richer in incident and more powerful in intention, but we do not think that he has handled more deftly or shown a more delicate insight into tendencies that go towards making some, of the more spiritual tragedies of life.

A "DEAL" WITH FRANCE?

THE "Figaro" says.—"It is difficult not to believe that if the British had not advanced the Dervishes would never have dreamt of making a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Akasheh." The same journal states that it has been informed by a personage of high position in England that Great Britain is prepared to pay to France the price which she may ask for the support of British policy in Egypt, and that the English have decided to make no departure from the line of conduct which they have traced out in regard to Egypt.

The "Soleil" to-day says:—"Great Britain, by occupying Egypt since 1882, without the authority either of the Sultan or of the European Powers, has violated the engagements entered into by her in the Treaty of Paris. France has taken up towards England an excellent diplomatic position. What constitutes our strength is that we do not pursue a selfish object, but that our interests are intimately associated with the triumph of right and with international loyalty."—Reuter."

A PARDONABLE ANAGRAM.

WADY HALFA, Tuesday, April 28.—The heat today has been excessive—114 degrees in the shade being registered, notwithstanding a slight breeze. Metal left in the sun was too hot to touch, while the burning send beneath the feet caused discomfort to the troops.

While sweltering heat here in the shade is
Some fifty figures over par,
I asked a fellah, "Is this Hades?"
"No," lisped he—only "Half-Way da!"

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVELATIONS.

A South African Contributor writing to the "Manchester Guardian," says:—The most interesting and significant incident of the moment is the eagerness once more shown by the "Times" and its numerous correspondents to rehabilitate the personality of Mr. Rhodes. Among the most vehement of those defenders is Mr. Edward Dicey, who has for the last three or four weeks denounced the Transvaal Government through the columns of the "Observer." Mr. Dicey, it may be assumed, is innocent of the smallest personal acquaintance with South African affairs. That is surely sufficiently proved by the absurd blunders in his recent article in "Nineteenth Century," in which he refers, for example, to the constitutional law of the Transvaal as "the Grundvet." One would have thought that the most rudimentary acquaintance with passing events would have shown him that, while "Grundvet" is good Dutch, "Grundvet" belongs to no language at all. Mr. Dicey seems to have taken his information orally from some other person, and has thus blundered into an exhibition of ignorance of which no child in South Africa would have been guilty. Mr. Dicey supports the Imperialist plea on behalf of Mr. Rhodes. That plea is a singularly weak one, for it is difficult to regard as even a good Imperialist the man who has, to all appearance, been mainly instrumental in bringing the good faith of the British Government into discredit in the eyes of the civilised world. The financial plea is of another kind. It sets forth that the continuance of Mr. Rhodes in his position as the controling force of the Chartered Company is absolutely necessary to the existence of the Company, and that his removal from that position will spell ruin to the shareholders. A letter—presumably from a shareholder—that appears in the "Times" contains the following passage:—It will be within the memory of everyone directly or indirectly concerned with the beginnings of the Chartered Company that the strongest objection which was urged against it as a sound investment was that the success of the undertaking depended too exclusively upon one man. It was felt that Mr. Rhodes alone could bring the enterprise to a successful issue, and it was commonly said that to invest money in the Chartered Company was equivalent to staking money upon the life of Mr. Rhodes. All that was said at the time on the subject of Mr. Rhodes's life, applies now to Mr. Rhodes's resignation. Mr. Rhodes is the most valuable asset of the Company, and it is proposed by the board of directors, without any previous appeal to the shareholders, to get rid of Mr. Rhodes. Granting that this argument is in a sense sound, and that the title of the British South Africa Company should rather have been Rhodes, Unlimited, the doctrine laid down is surely one to which the old maxim of "caveat emptor" logically applies. If the shareholders in the Chartered Company were really investing in Mr. Rhodes, they should have been careful to understand the true nature of their securities. There were, no doubt, people who could have given them information on this point; there were people who endeavoured to give them information. If they were dazzled and misled by ingeniously false representations as to the character and ability of Mr. Rhodes, they are not more unfortunate, though perhaps a little more foolish, than other shareholders who find themselves left the possessors of depreciated scrip.

President Kruger's opening address to the Volksraad is not an exciting utterance. No one who knows him expected that it would be. The tone of it, however, is dignified and equable, and can hardly fail to add to Mr. Kruger's reputation as a statesman. It is complained by Rhodesian papers that it contains no reference to the grievances of the Outlanders. That seems to be a hasty criticism. It was hardly to be expected that the President would allude in any pointed manner to a question in respect of which there is so strong a feeling among the burghers. As will be remembered, the recently published reply of the President on the subject of his visit to England, demurred to the views about "admitted grievances" put forward in communications from Downing-street, though at the same time it was allowed that the Government of the Republic laid no claim to infallibility. The reference to the Jameson raid—an adventure ascribed to the dictates of malevolence and selfish objects—distinctly conveys an invitation to the Volksraad to deal with the position of the foreign residents in the Transvaal. "It has ever been my object," says the President, "to promote the development and prosperity of the Republic in the most peaceable manner, and I am so convinced of your sincere wish to co-operate with me in this aim that I expect, with the fullest confidence, that this session of your high Assembly will contribute in no small manner to the restoration of rest and peace in the State, in order that through united co-operation the country may flourish and grow prosperous for the benefit of all." In justification of Mr. Kruger's opinion with regard to his own policy, I may once more refer back to his attitude in 1890 before the political influence of the Chartered Company became supreme in South Africa. There can be no question that at that time Mr. Kruger had, with the approval and support of the Conservative party in the Volksraad, entered upon a path of progressive reform which was approved and appreciated by all classes of the community. What checked the progressive spirit was the domineering and threatening policy of the Chartered Company, as made apparent in the terms of the first Swaziland Convention in 1890 and again in connection with the "trek" business in 1891. The discrediting of the Company and the freeing of British Imperial policy from its sinister influence will greatly tend to remove the obstacles to political progress, and will enable Mr. Kruger to justify to the Volksraad the progressive measures he may propose. For this reason the recent publication of the cipher telegrams, the genuineness of which does not seem to be disputed anywhere, will be of distinct advantage to the interests of the general body of foreign residents in the country.

One or two curious little personal mistakes have within the last day or two found a place in the columns of leading newspapers. The mistakes have been chiefly apparent in connection with the correspondence between the Transvaal Government and the High Commissioner with regard to the presence of troops on the western frontier of the Transvaal. It seems to be assumed, for example, that because certain telegrams were sent by Dr. Leyds, as State Secretary, to Sir Hercules Robinson, therefore they were Dr. Leyds's telegrams and not the President's. The doctrine is no doubt a convenient one enough for those who are anxious to find a scapegoat for everyone's sins in what they call "the Hollander party" in Pretoria. But it is obvious to those who know anything about Pretoria that no such telegrams would be sent except with the approval and assent of the Executive Council, including the President. The object of the telegrams was, I think, plain enough. It was desired to disarm the mistrust of the burghers and of the Volksraad by means of fresh and detailed assurances from the British Government. Then there is the scorn poured upon the British Agent in Pretoria, Sir Jacobus de Wet. That scorn, I will venture to say, is altogether undeserved, and is based upon an entire misconception of the character of the person against whom it is directed. It seems to be taken for granted that because the British Agent has a Dutch name he is therefore an ardent sympathiser with the Transvaal Government. That is an entire mistake. Not many people, I dare say, would regard Sir Jacobus de Wet, as a profund or tactful diplomatist. But if he has a bias, it is not in favour of the Transvaal Government, but precisely the other way. That fact I believe, is quite understood at the Colonial Office, where it is known that if the British Agent in Pretoria has at any time made mistakes it has not been owing to any want of enthusiasm toward the Government which he represents.

QUERY, by the man in the street, is a book regarded as a piece of furniture, work of art, or vehicle of instruction? A literary flaneur in a provincial stationer's shop the other day was shown some attractively-bound books published at half-a-crown, sold at two shillings, and in the gross at one and fivepence, i.e., with a profit of sevenpence to the retailer. "Look at those books," said the shopman. "What a get-up, alone worth two shillings. I sell dozens." The interested enquirer was further assured that the authorship and subject were here immaterial, the binding was the bait. Folks bought something to look at, not to read. Perhaps after all money so laid out is so much saved from the beershop and represents a homely craving after the beautiful—a Ruskinian aspiration. Some readers will remember a cartoon that appeared in "Punch" many years ago. An aesthetic young couple determine "to live up to" a certain high art tea-pot. May not the purchasers just alluded to determine to live up to the pretty binding and gilt edges? But there is another interesting point in the matter. A book thus outwardly irresitible, and not made in Germany, is retailed at one and sevenpence. "I see well enough," said Don Quixote to the author he met with at Barcelona, "you know nothing of the ins and outs of publishing." Most of us will confess ourselves to be in the same case. One lesson is clear—literary aspirants, literary supernumeraries, liteary bores, if they only get hold of the right man in the bookbinding line, may flourish every whit as well as those who brilliantly "point a moral or adorn a tale."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LATE COLONEL NORTH.

MORE STORIES OF THE NITRATE KING.

THOUSANDS of telegrams and letters of condolence were received by Mrs. North from all parts of the country, and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen well known in sporting circles have signified their wish to attend the funeral. The king of the Belgians sent a special messenger to offer his sympathy with the late Colonel's family.

The late Colonel North once described his courtship thus:—"My wages were 18s. a week. I was in love with a girl who was working at a neighbouring factory in Hunslet, Leeds. We'd have many a talk about getting married, but when I was only getting 12s. a week, and she was only getting eight, we came to the conclusion that it wouldn't do. So I said, 'My lass, ahm reyt fond of tha, and the moment I get a rise in screw we'd risk it, and we'll face the world, lass, for good or for ill.' She gave me a hug and kissed me, and from that day to this she's been my best adviser, freind, and comforter."

Colonel North used to describe with graphic force, his visit to Sandringhem, an accidental temporary withdrawal from the election contest at Leeds to which he was pleased to attribute his defeat. His earliest experience (says Mr. Lucy in the "Daily News") was with the servant told off to "valet" him. When he rang the bell of his dressing room a pompous person in plain cloths answered. "What is your name?" asked the Colonel. "Willyum" was the lofty response. "Very well, Willyum," said the Colonel, "I want you to step down a peg or two. Here's a sovereign. If we get on well together there will be another for you when I go." Willyum stepped down with great alacrity. "What can I do for you Sir?" he asked. "Get me a whisky and soda," said the Colonel. This was promptly forthcoming, and "Willyum" thereafter carefully watched over the comfort of the Prince's guest.

The Colonel is understood to have made his will some three or four years ago. There is nothing very startling in it. He makes provision for his sons and daughter, but leaves the bulk of his fortune to his wife, who for her lifetime is also to have the use of his house, grounds, and stables, at Avory Hill, Elthan. There is a provision that the establishment at Eltham shall be kept up and conducted without stint on the lines he initiated. He leaves a few minor legacies, and directs that each servant in his employ shall receive a certain sum of money.

Indulging in further reminiscences, the "Morning" says that the Colonel's death ought to send down for a time the price of champagne. The early days of the Earl's Court exhibitions were not only enlivened by his daily presence, but he was a large backer of the speculation, and the principal founder of the "Welcome Club." For two whole summers he dined almost every night at this little oasis in the desert of exhibits, with a well-spread table, and guests that never failed him. There was no more amusing sight in the exhibitions, than to see him walking in the net by any means secluded gardens of the "club," with a tail of dependants, friends, and would be friends, and financial hangers-on. Baron Hirsch had to suffer this, though living on a little higher level, and Barney Barnato, until he escaped to South Africa, was a fellow-sufferer. The begging letters received by these three men—two dead and one living—if they could be collected and published, would expose the utter meanness and folly of human nature.

"There is no such thing as luck, said Colonel North to another correspondent of the "Morning." Everybody in this world has chances. Yes, everybody!—from the working collier who strikes a seam of coal which was never thought of by the mining engineer, to the colliery proprietor who gets information regarding that seam and resolves to work it. What people call luck simply means that a man sees his chance, holds on to it, and, at the right moment, works it for himself. 'Luck'? Nonsense! Luck is simply the faculty of seizing passing opportunities.'

One of the late Colonel's little foibles (says the London correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post") was the tenacity with which he adhered to the military title by which he was popularly known. An amusing instance of this was furnished in some arbitration proceedings recently in which the deceased was concerned. Mr. Carson, who was one of the counsel, engaged in opposition to his interests, alluded to him in the course of his speech as "Mr. North," whereupon there was quite a passage-of-arms between the Nitrate King and the Irish Q.C. For the sake of peace the coloneicy was ultimately conceded.

At home, at Eltham, with the exception of a valet, he had not a manservant about the place, and during the greater part of the week he lived a very quiet life. From Saturday to Monday, however, he kept open house. All and sundry were bidden to these week-end functions, and many are the piquant stories of the unconventional freedom with which the host entertained his guests. One of his chief sources of pride was his picture gallery, an enormous appartment whose walls were covered with paintings of somewhat mixed quality. These the Colonel was very fond of showing, and he was not at all abashed to tell in regard to one of them—a work illustrating a meet of one of the aristocratic coaching clubs—how he had a figure one of the coaches painted out and his own substituted. His generosity was unstinting, and no case of distress in the district in which he lived ever appealed to him in vain.

Colonel North's heir, and probable successor in the chairmanship of the nitrate companies, is a quiet, self-contained young man, who is described as in most respects the exact reverse of his father. He had a promising coreer at Cambridge, and was noted there for the studied reserve with which he hedged himself around.

WE hear on good authority, says the *Pioneer*, that a reply has been received by the Government of India to the despatch on the cordite question, which was sent home in February last. It will be remembered that the Government then intimated their unwillingness to embark on the manufacture of cordite, provided the home authorities could guarantee an ample supply from the trade. Apparently the India Office has been unable to give any such assurance, for the result of the reply is that the manufacture of cordite in India on an experimental scale is to begin forthwith. It is a happy augury for the administration of Sir E. Collen that a question which, under his predecessor, was allowed to drag its slow length so wearily along, has now been put on a definite footing. It is sincerely to be hoped that at length there is to be an end of the pitiful indecision which has marked the treatment of the cordite question during the last five years. Why the manufacture was not put in hand years ago, we are at a loss to imagine. So far as we are aware every expert sent home from this country to study the manufacture had reported favourably on the feasibility of making cordite in India. But every petty scare, every disquieting rumour, seems to have been magnified a thousand-fold at Simla; and made into an excuse for standing still. As we pointed out months ago, more money has already been wasted in doing nothing than would have been necessary to set on foot the practical solution of the question. The officials of the Ordnance Department, we believe, have throughout pinned their faith to cordite, as indeed has every expert in England not interested in a rival explosive. But in spite of this, and of the fact that England had deliberately committed herself to the new explosive, the Military Department have apparently been incapable of realising that cordite had come to stay. From the very first its behaviour in this country has been all that could be desired. It is true that at times it has failed to stand the very vigorous tests imposed upon it by the Ordnance Committee. But it has been shown now that these extreme tests were quite unnecessary. Practical experience has demonstrated that even when exposed to very much higher temperatures than the 100° Fahrenheit at one time appointed as its safety limit, it still remains perfectly serviceable. When heat-tests have indicated that chemical changes have taken place in its composition through prolonged exposure to a hot climate, even then, fired from a rifle, it has given ballistics not one whit inferior to those given by new and chemically stable cordite. If the proper steps had been promptly taken at the proper time, there is no reason whatever why the question of manufacture in this country should not have been settled years ago. As it is, we can only console ourselves with the maxim "better late than never," and hope that once started, no mere red-tape arguments will be allowed to stand in the way of the question being once and for all thoroughly threshed out. Although the experimental manufacture has been thus sanctioned, it must be remembered that some months must still elapse before any results are obtained. We believe that the buildings at Kirkee are still incomplete; that some of those already built are showing signs of falling in, and that the machinery imported some years ago has by no means improved by a long period of enforced idleness. Consequently it will be months before the manufacture is actully begun.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is some possibility that another biography of Sir Richard Burton, the traveller, based on unpublished materials and correspondence, may be written. Full as was Lady Burton's life of her husband, there were undoubtedly sides of Burton's varied career insufficiently or even inaccurately treated in his wife's eulogy.

Mark Twain's historical story, "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," will be published very shortly. The genial humourist is himself due in London soon, and that fact will no doubt add to the public interest in his new book. It has a preface which shows that the "Sieur Louisle Cont"—the nom de guerre used here—has made a wide study of the period of Joan, and, moreover, become her devoted admirer. Her character, he writes his unique, for it can be measured by the standards of all times without misgiving or apprehension as to the result.

"She was," Mark Twain adds, "perhaps the most entirely unselfish person whose name has a place in profane history." He quotes Kossuth's saying that Joan is the only person, of either sex, who has ever held supreme command of the military forces of a nation at the age of seventeen. Then he points out that the details of her life form a biography which in one respect stands by itself among the world's biographies. It is the only story of a human life which comes to us under oath, the only one from the witness stands. He means the official records of the trial and rehabilitation of the Maiden, which are preserved in the French national archives.

A great charm of the prefaces which Mr. Thomas Hardy is contributing to his books in the collected edition is the glimpses of autobiography he gives us. He mentions in his introduction to the Wessex Tales, just about to appear, how his forgetfulness has weakened the facts out of which one of the stories grew. This is the story, The Withered Arm, where a female character, founded on an old woman who actually lived, has a remarkable dream. Since writing the story Mr. Hardy has been reminded by a friend who knew Rhoda Brook that she had her dream one afternoon as she dozed, not at night. The little misrelation Mr Hardy describes as an instance of how our imperfect memories insensibly formalize the fresh originality of living fact.

An edition of Spenser's Faerie Queene, decided upon a considerable time back, is to be begun shortly by Messrs. Dent. It will have an introduction by Professor Hales, and Mr. Fairfax Muckley will provide about 100 illustrations. The text to be used is in the main that of Dr. Morris, but it will be carefully collated, and any alterations will be justified in the notes. There is to be a special edition on hand-made paper, limited to 200 copies, and the ordinary edition will be limited to 1 000 copies. Generally, the edition will be a companion to the Morte D'Arthur which the same firm published, and it will be completed by this time next year in thirteen parts.

Mr. Nichols is to publish under the title of the Fin de Siecle Library a series of books upon which all the arts of production will be lavished. Indeed, according to the announcement, the intention is to set a high-water mark in the get-up of books, and this necessarily involves a high price. The first volume is to be a translation of the Daphnis and Chloe of Longus, and one form will cost four guineas, another ten guineas. The illustrations are by Collin, and engraved by Champollion, and there is a preface by Mr. Jules Claretie. Other works to be included in the Fin de Siecle Library are Flaubert's Herodias, Gautier's Jean and Jeannette, Bourget's Pastels, and Paul Musset's The Last Abbe.

Mr. John Lane promises at an early date a volume of verse which Dr. Garnett has translated into English, and a volume of fiction by the lady who writes as E. Nesbit. To take the latter first, it is called In Homespun, and pictures our southern rural life, which the writer thinks ought not to be less interesting than the northern kailyard. Dr. Granett's volume consists of a hundered sonnets from Dante, Petrarch and Camoens. He arranges the Dante and Petrarch verse on the plan others have followed, but has had to deal with that of Camoens without a precedent, and so he groups it in what appears to be the most natural sequence. He dedicates the volume to Professor Charles Eliot Norton, the well-known American scholar.

The work Naval and Military Trophies which Mr. Nimmo is to publish, will illustrate some remarkable personal relics. For instance, Mr. William Gibb's illustrations include the swords of Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, Captain Cook, General Wolfe and the great Duke of Marlborough. Other drawings show the bullet that killed Nelson, the dirk he used as a midshipman, the cocked-hat and sword which he wore at the battle of St. Vincent, and the main-truck of the French flagship L'Orient, blown up at the Nile. The plates will also represent the scarf used to lower the body of Sir John Moore into his grave at Corunna, and the sword and scabbard found with the body of Tippoo Sahib after Seringapatam. Necessary illustrations of several relics of the Duke of Wellington are given.

Mr. Gladstone seems to be working, or being worked, as hard as ever as book-taster. Among the latest works fortunate enough to obtain a good word from him are a novel and a book of verses. The novel is a tale of Russian life, entitled The Limb, (A D Innes and Co.) On the day when he opened it Mr. Gladstone wrote to the author to congratulate him on the book's certain good fortune, declaring that since opening it he had found great difficulty in laying it down. The book of verses is entitled Fugitive Fancies (Digby, Long, and Co.), with regard to which Mr. Gladstone wrote to the author, Mr. W. J. Yeoman: I am very sensible of the gifts exhibited in your poems.

Mr. Stopford Brooke's English Poets from Blake to Tennyson and Principal Donaldson's History of Education will be among the next additions to the valuable University Extension Series published by Mr. Murrary. Since the issue of Mr. Raleigh's work on the English Novel, the siries has been appearing in a double form—one in its original form and the other for general readers. The volume on the English Novel has had a wider circulation than any other. First started at the end of 1891, under the editorship of Professor Knight, the series now contains more than twenty volumes, each written by an acknowledged master of his subject, and brought down to date. Taken altogether, they cover the field of what is nowadays regarded as general education—general culture in history, science, philosophy, and art. Mr. Caldecott's book, for instance, Colonization and Empire, will be of great use to all who follow the development of affairs just now in South Africa, to say nothing of the Australias and Canada. In no modern work is the inter-dependence between religious and social growth so well set forth as in Mr. Menzies' Comparatite Religion. Besids the two works mentioned at the beginning of this note, a book by Mr. Cox on the history of physical science will soon be included in the series.

In an introduction which he has contributed to Mr. Stanley Waterloo's amusing volume entitled An Odd Situation (A. and C. Black), Sir Walter Besant draws attention to the remarkable tendency among the English-speaking nations to concentrate literary centres. London has swallowed up Edinburgh and the provincial centres, Dublin is a silent sister, Melbourne and Sydney produce very little, Canada cannot hold out against New York, which is absorbing Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. One remarkable exception, however, is noted. "During the last five or six years," he continues, "there has sprung up in the city of Chicago a new literary centre and a new centre of publishing. There exists in this city of a million inhabitants, which sixty years ago was but a kind of barbican or advance post against the Red Indian, a company of novelists, poets, and essayists who are united, if not by associations and clubs, at least by an earnest resolution to cultivate letters. It may be objected that this is nothing but a provincial coterie, such as we in this country have seen at Lichfield, Norwich, and other places, and that, like all such societies, it will presently disappear. I do not think that this will be the fate of the Chicago movement, for several reasons. First, the city is so huge that there must be continually born in it, or brought into it from the country, persons with the literary gift; next, there exists in the North-West States an unbounded admiration for the literary calling—a feeling which ought by itself to raise up aspirants; thirdly, they have at Chicago a University, with Professors of Literature and libraries; they also have, for the higher culture, colleges and academies of music, theatres and opera houses, galleries of paintings, Schools of Art, and lectures of all kinds; they have a journal of literary criticism, sober, conscientious, and scholarly, from every point of view unsurpassed by any other literary journal in America or England.

Messrs. A. and C. Black were to publish on the 12th inst. Miss Betham-Edwards's novel, announced some time ago. The delay has been caused by the necessity of printing the work in America for copyright purposes. The Dream-Charlotte, a Story of Echoes, is the little. The echoes, are of famous time, and the scene is laid in France.

Professor Wheeler, of Cornell University, is writing a book on Alexander the Great, and the extension of Greek rule and of Greek ideas—the fascinating theme upon which Professor Mahaffy, in his lately published work on Ptolematic Egypt, is the latest English author on this side of the Atlantic. A kindred work, dealing with portion of the period upon which Professor Wheeler is engaged, will be Mr. Abraham's Judas Maccabeus and the Conflict between Hellenism and Hebraism. Both books are of a "popular" description, and will be issued by Messrs. Putnam. The same publishers have arranged for the issue of a work on Daniel O'Connell and the Nationalist Revival in Ireland, by Mr. Robert Dunlop, a Dublin journalist of long and varied experience.

NOTICES.

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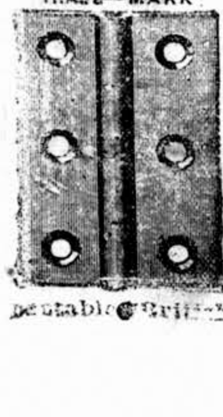
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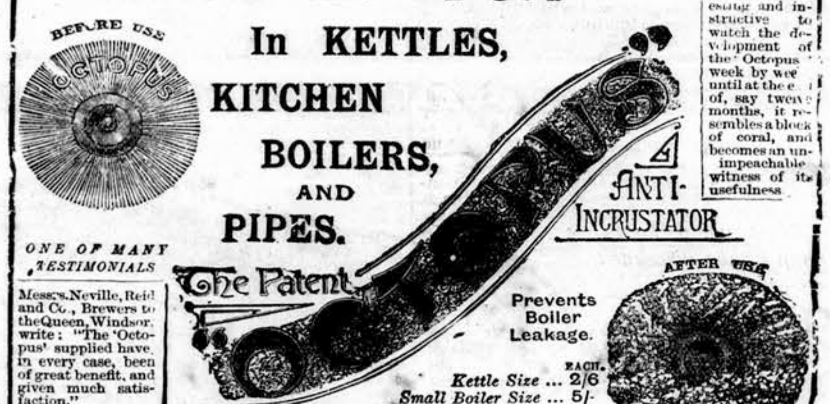
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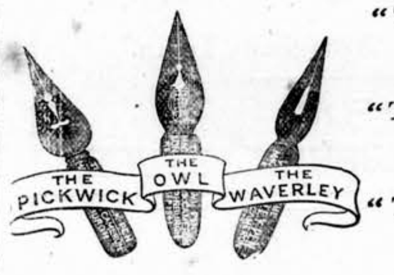
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
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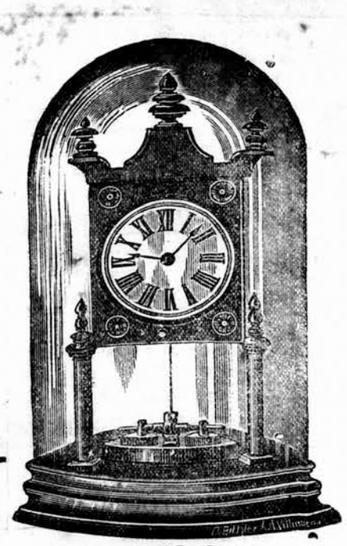
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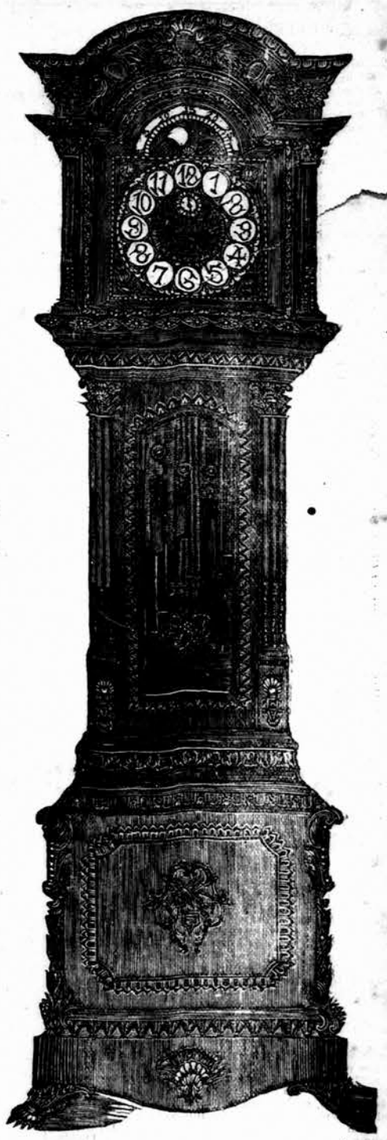
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KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

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